

DONINION OF CANADA

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1919

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OTTAWA  
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1920



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*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.; etc.,  
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

*Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*

OTTAWA, December 15, 1919.







REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

PART I

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF  
INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1919.







## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL.

OTTAWA, December 1, 1919.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, K.C., B.A.,  
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1919.

### POPULATION.

A quinquennial census is taken of the Indian population, the last census having been taken in 1917, prior to which a census was taken annually. The records of the department indicate that there is a slow but steady increase in the Indian population from year to year.

The following table shows the Indian population by provinces according to the census of 1917:—

Province—	Population.
Alberta.. . . .	8,837
British Columbia.. . . .	25,694
Manitoba.. . . .	11,583
New Brunswick.. . . .	1,846
Nova Scotia.. . . .	2,031
Ontario.. . . .	26,411
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	292
Quebec.. . . .	13,366
Saskatchewan.. . . .	10,646
Northwest Territories.. . . .	3,764
Yukon.. . . .	1,528
Total, Indian population.. . . .	105,998
Eskimos.. . . .	3,296
Total, number of Indians and Eskimos.. . . .	109,294

A more detailed statement giving statistics of the Indian population under the headings of religions, ages and sex in the various provinces and inspectorates will be found in Part II of this report.

### THE VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Several of the Indian bands were so fortunate as to have an opportunity of expressing their loyalty to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in person upon the occasion of his recent visit to the Dominion. An interesting and impressive function was held at Brantford, where His Royal Highness unveiled a bronze tablet inscribed with the names of eighty-eight members of the Six Nations Indians who had given their lives to the Empire in the great war. Upon this occasion His Royal Highness was made a chief by the Indian council under the name of "Chief Dayrohasereh," which signifies "dawn of the day."



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The list was headed by the names of Lieutenant Cameron D. Brant, a descendant of Joseph Brant, the great Iroquois leader who assisted the British in 1776, and Lieutenant J. D. Moses, an Indian aviator, who died in a German prison camp as a result of injuries he received when he was brought down over the enemy lines.

His Royal Highness visited His Majesty's Chapel Royal of the Mohawks, an historic Iroquois church, and signed there the register which had also been signed by the late King Edward VII and the Duke of Connaught, and viewed the communion plate and Bible which were presented to the Six Nation Indians by Queen Anne. His Royal Highness planted a tree at the church in accordance with an ancient Iroquois custom, which is to be known as the "Prince's tree of Peace."

The Prince received a delegation of chiefs in native costume at Government House in Victoria, B.C., who presented him with an address expressive of their loyalty.

His Royal Highness was also made a chief by the Stony Indians at Banff. The Indians turned out in full ceremonial costume, and the occasion was one of the most successful and spectacular of its kind that had ever been held in the Dominion.

### AGRICULTURE.

During the past two years the Department of Indian Affairs has shown great activity in opening up the reserves and developing their natural resources. In all the settled parts of the Dominion great care has been taken to encourage the Indians in agricultural pursuits and to afford them instruction in up-to-date methods of farming. The results of this policy are evidenced in larger and better crops on the great majority of the reserves.

In cases where reserves are too large to be cultivated by the number of Indians located on them, the surplus area is leased to whites for farming and grazing purposes, and in this manner extensive tracts that had hitherto lain idle are now being utilized.

#### ONTARIO.

The manner in which the department supervises the farming activities of the Ontario Indians by the employment of field agents who visit the various reserves and instruct the Indians in modern agricultural methods has been outlined in previous reports. The success of this policy is becoming more apparent each year, and notable progress is being made by the Indians of Ontario.

*Ploughing Matches.*—As a means of improving agriculture on Indian reserves, ploughing matches were organized at Deseronto, St. Regis, Moravian, Muncey, and Six Nations reserves. The first, second, and third prizes at each match included a trip to one of the large ploughing matches. Indians from the St. Regis and Deseronto reserves competed at the Ottawa match. The Muncey, Moravian, and Six Nations prize winners competed at the International match at Chatham. It is to the credit of the Indian competitors that they held their own with the white competitors. Several firsts were won by Indians at both the Chatham and Ottawa matches. The ploughing matches are instilling a pride in the Indian competitors that will be reflected in the ploughing on their own reserves.

*Standing Crop Competition.*—The standing crop competition has been extended this year, and now includes the Deseronto, St. Regis, Muncey, Saugeen, Sarnia, Moravian, Six Nations, Rice Lake, Alnwick, and Walpole Island reserves. The crop competition is a decided factor in the improvement of the crops raised by the Indians. From year to year marked improvement is noticed. Purer and better seed is planted and more care is being taken in the cultivation.



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*Agricultural Short Course.*—Agricultural short courses have been held at the Muncey, Mount Elgin, and Shingwauk institutes. Practical courses in live stock, drainage, cultivation, fruit raising, and vegetable gardening were put on, and at the conclusion of each course examinations were written by the pupils. On the whole the answers were intelligent, showing a first-class knowledge of the subject.

*School Fairs.*—School fairs were organized at Muncey, Six Nations, Walpole Island and Deseronto. Pure seeds were supplied for these fairs, also pure bred-to-lay barred rock eggs. The fairs were a decided success. As a result the seed grain of the farmers has been improved and the poultry on the reserves is not only increased, but the strain is much improved.

*Manitoulin Island and the North Shore.*—This year an effort has been made to supply the Indians with better breeding stock and live stock improvement associations have been formed at Sheshegwaning, West Bay and Sucker Creek reserves. Shorthorn bulls have been obtained for these associations from the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and a Yorkshire boar has been applied for by the West Bay Association.

A competition was conducted in clover fields on the Wikwemikong reserve with a view to inducing the Indians to keep their clover fields free enough from weeds to enable them to thresh the clover for seed. Most of the fields inspected would be suitable for seed. At the West Bay reserve there was an oat competition, at the Sheshegwaning reserve a wheat competition, and at the Garden River reserve a potato competition.

Mustard spraying was conducted on the West Bay, Sheguiandah and Wikwemikong reserves. Meetings were held at which the Indians were given instruction with regard to eradication of weeds, especially mustard. At those meetings a moving picture was shown in order to give the Indians an idea how mustard might be sprayed on a large scale with a power spray outfit.

School fairs were again conducted for all the Indian schools on Manitoulin island in conjunction with the white schools in their vicinity and the Indian pupils again won a large share of the prize money. At Manitowaning school fair the pupils of three Indian schools were in competition with the pupils of three white schools and the Indians won about two-thirds of the prize money. At Garden River a school fair was organized for the two Indian schools.

Two home garden contests are held each year in this district for the pupils who have been identified with school fair work, but who have left school. They are supplied with a variety of seeds to plant a garden plot twenty feet by thirty. The first prize in East Manitoulin and the first prize in West Manitoulin were won by Indians in competition with white pupils.

Successful school gardens were conducted at the Spanish Industrial School and Shingwauk Home and some of the pupils of these schools had excellent plots in spite of the very unfavourable season.

There is a farmers' club and a womens' institute on the Sheshegwaning reserve, and a womens' institute on Sucker Creek reserve, which are doing good work in an educational way for the Indians of these reserves. A feature of the meetings of these societies is the showing of moving pictures demonstrating advanced agricultural methods.

## PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

In view of the fact that only a small portion of land on the Indian reserves in the prairie provinces was under cultivation, and as these reserves are for the most part situate in the productive areas of the three provinces, it was considered necessary to take measures to have these idle lands brought under cultivation, and to organize the



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staff of the Department of Indian Affairs in the said provinces in the most advantageous manner possible for the effective carrying out of such measures. Accordingly, on February 16, 1918, an Order in Council was passed appointing Mr. W. M. Graham, Inspector of Indian agencies for the South Saskatchewan inspectorate, as Commissioner for the Department of Indian Affairs in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with the following duties and powers:—

(a) To make proper arrangements with the Indians for the leasing of reserve lands, which may be needed for grazing, for cultivation, or for other purposes, and for the compensation to be paid therefor;

(b) To formulate a policy for each reserve;

(c) To issue directions and instructions to all inspectors, agents and employees in furtherance of that policy;

(d) To make purchases and engage or dismiss any extra or temporary employees, and market the yield of grain and live stock, and in effect to have the sole management of this work subject to the approval of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, to whom he shall report fully at close and regular intervals;

(e) To make recommendations to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, looking to the greater efficiency of such of the Indian service in the said provinces as is not related to the said special work.

The greater production work on the Indian reserves is subdivided into three distinct branches, as follows:—

1. The establishment and operation of Government Greater Production Farms.—Mr. Graham began to make arrangements for the establishment of these farms as soon as possible after his appointment, and the work was well under way early in the spring of 1918. Complete up-to-date equipment was secured at the most advantageous prices, and the necessary buildings, such as bunk-houses, cook-houses, stables, etc., were erected.

2. Farming by Individual Indians.—Every effort has been and is being made by the officers of the department, under the supervision of Mr. Graham, to stimulate, encourage and instruct the Indians in order that they may place larger areas under cultivation and materially increase their crops. This work has on the whole met with a great measure of success.

3. Farming and Grazing Leases.—As has been stated hereinabove. Mr. Graham was empowered by the Order in Council to make the necessary arrangements with the Indians for the leasing of reserve land to whites for farming and grazing purposes, in order to assist the greater production campaign. Mr. Graham has been particularly energetic in exercising the powers thus conferred upon him, and a large number of leases were granted and the result was a very valuable increase in the national food supply.

The acreage sown on the five Greater Production Farms is as follows:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Flax.	Total.
Assiniboine.. . . .	725	80	.....	805
Crooked Lakes .. . . .	2,005	229	.....	2,234
Muscowpetung.. . . .	3,050	800	.....	3,850
Blackfoot.. . . .	7,344	488	.....	7,832
Blood.. . . .	3,930	630	150	4,710
Total.. . . .	17,054	2,227	150	19,431

Unusual conditions prevailed in southern Alberta this year, and in fact there rarely has been in the history of that part of the country such an unfavourable season for growing crops.



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In Saskatchewan conditions were more favourable. Wheat on the Muscowpetung farm averaged 16.39 bushels to the acre and oats 23.75 bushels per acre. At Broadview the results were not so good, owing entirely to rust which struck that section of the country late in July and early in August. The crop, however, compared favourably with others in that district.

The total yields on the Greater Production farms are as follows:—

	Bushels.
Wheat.. . . . .	140,000
Oats.. . . . .	37,500
Flax.. . . . .	400

These figures may vary a few hundred bushels either way, as they are based largely upon threshers' and bin measurements.

The wheat is all of the Marquis variety and a large proportion of it is grading No. 1 Northern. The oats are grown from pedigreed seed received through the Seed Grain Branch and will be sold in the country without difficulty, as there is a great demand for good seed. The growing of oats of this high grade means much to the country and the department has had requests, not only from the Seed Board, but from others, not to dispose of these oats outside the province, as there is a great need for pure-bred seed.

Seeding operations began early in April in Alberta, but the ground was almost parched and at times it was felt that it was really a waste of seed. However, in the Gleichen district what little rain there was certainly repaid the efforts that were made, as the average on the Blackfoot farm shows 5.17 bushels per acre in wheat and 20.49 bushels per acre in oats.

In Saskatchewan seeding began about the same time as in Alberta. There was more rain in this province, however, and at one time the stand of grain on the Department's farms indicated that there would be a yield of from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, but rust and lack of sufficient moisture prevented the results which would have been accomplished if conditions had been normal.

Great difficulty was experienced in securing help to carry on the operations during the past summer and fall. The labour market was very unsettled and it was with difficulty that the crops were harvested and threshed.

A great amount of preparatory work had to be done in an operation of this kind. In the matter of buildings it was necessary to erect 80 granaries and grain bins, 8 large stables, 3 permanent dwellings, and 4 dwellings, more or less of a temporary nature. Wells had to be sunk at the different points and equipped with pumping appliances. It was necessary to erect implement sheds and many miles of fencing at a cost of approximately \$3,000.

In the face of such adverse climatic conditions the department can show a substantial profit from the operation for the period ended October 31, 1919.

In the matter of equipment, due allowance has been made for depreciation, which has been charged against the operation accounts. The approximate yields of grain shown have been compiled from conservative estimates made of grain threshed into granaries and bins, a large portion of which is still unmarketed for lack of cars. Up to the time of writing there has been marketed in all 62,382 bushels of wheat and we have on the reserves or in transit 77,618 bushels. The total estimated value of the wheat and oat crops is \$321,500, and after liquidating all liabilities the estimated surplus earnings from the department's operations will be some \$137,000.

With regard to the work of Greater Production on the reserves generally, it may be said that in Manitoba and the southern portions of Saskatchewan the Indians have had fairly good crops, in Manitoba in particular. In northern Saskatchewan there was little or no rain, and in consequence the crop suffered severely and what grain was cut was of a poor sample, added to which very unfavourable weather for threshing was experienced. In fact many of the people in that section of the province were unable to get their grain threshed at all.



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In northern Alberta the Indians fared very well, while in southern Alberta the Blackfoot Indians were able to harvest five bushels per acre. This was exceptionally good considering the weather conditions, and the crop harvested was due entirely to good cultivation. In the three provinces the farming Indians summer-fallowed 9,891 acres, broke 4,873 acres, and fall-ploughed 2,486 acres of land. Owing to the unsatisfactory autumn weather very little autumn preparation of the land was done, which means that greater efforts will have to be made in the spring to get the crop into the ground. On the reserves this year the Indians had a total of 55,657 acres in crop, which is the largest acreage that was ever sown.

Mention may also be made of the lands on the reserves leased to white people for grain production purposes. The total area leased for this purpose is 16,374 acres, the bulk of which is in the province of Alberta. It is estimated that in the neighbourhood of 200,000 bushels of grain was produced on these lands.

In addition to this the department has leased to white settlers for grazing purposes 297,024 acres of Indian lands. This, together with the lands leased for farming purposes, has realized to date the sum of \$144,343.95. This is practically a net profit for the Indians interested, for previous to the granting of the leases the revenue would not exceed \$10,000 per annum.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Marked progress is being made by the Indians of British Columbia in agricultural pursuits, and great improvement is shown in the quantity and quality of their produce.

The Indians of British Columbia receive advice and instruction in the control of fruit and field pests, the control of weeds, pruning and grafting, general horticulture and agriculture, and stock-raising, especially the economic raising of pigs on rough lands.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES.

There is an annual parliamentary appropriation for Nova Scotia and also for New Brunswick for the purchase of seed grain, and the encouragement of agriculture among the Indians. Assistance is also given to individual farmers where required in Prince Edward Island.

#### QUEBEC.

The Indians living in agricultural districts in the province of Quebec are taking much greater interest in farming, especially in the Ristigouche, Pointe Bleue, St. Regis, Maniwaki and Oka agencies.



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## GENERAL.

The following table shows an increase in the land under crop, production and value of the products as compared with last year:—

*Land under Crop, Production and Value of the Products.*

Province.	Population.	Land under Crop. <sup>1</sup>	Grain.	Roots.	Hay.	Value of Farm Products in- cluding Hay.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	\$
Alberta.....	8,837	19,210	120,189	8,543	35,396	397,673
British Columbia. ....	25,694	12,196	150,774	351,088	23,160	638,305
Manitoba .....	11,583	8,978	129,445	39,392	15,869	268,797
New Brunswick .....	1,846	417	2,370	4,694	252	8,253
Nova Scotia.....	2,031	288	2,028	8,196	833	22,010
Ontario.....	26,411	21,797	450,373	124,443	41,269	960,091
P. E. Island.....	292	60	615	1,175	90	2,150
Quebec.....	13,366	5,569	72,151	57,181	4,623	219,048
Saskatchewan.....	10,646	23,453	425,144	15,416	45,567	625,719
Total, 1919 <sup>2</sup> .....	100,706	91,968	1,353,089	610,128	167,059	3,142,046
Total, 1918.....	100,706	82,421	1,350,324	587,673	167,029	2,834,149
Increase.....		9,547	2,765	22,455	30	307,897

NOTE. —<sup>1</sup>Not including Hay Lands. —<sup>2</sup>Does not include 5,292 Indians in Yukon and North West Territories.

## THE INDIANS AND THE GREAT WAR.

In this year of peace the Indians of Canada may look with just pride upon the part played by them in the great war both at home and on the field of battle. They have well and nobly upheld the loyal traditions of their gallant ancestors who rendered invaluable service to the British cause in 1776 and in 1812, and have added thereto a heritage of deathless honour which is an example and an inspiration for their descendants. According to the official records of the department more than four thousand Indians enlisted for active service with the Canadian Expeditionary forces. This number represents approximately thirty-five per cent of the Indian male population of military age in the nine provinces, and it must be remembered, moreover, that there were undoubtedly cases of Indian enlistment which were not reported to the department. The Indian soldiers gave an excellent account of themselves at the front, and their officers have commended them most highly for their courage, intelligence, efficiency, stamina and discipline. In daring and intrepidity they were second to none and their performance is a ringing rebuttal to the familiar assertion that the red man has deteriorated. The fine record of the Indians in the great war appears in a peculiarly favourable light when it is remembered that their services were absolutely voluntary, as they were specially exempted from the operation of the Military Service Act, and that they were prepared to give their lives for their country without compulsion or even the fear of compulsion. It must also be borne in mind that a large part of the Indian population is located in remote and inaccessible locations, are unacquainted with the English language and were, therefore, not in a position to understand the character of the war, its cause or effect. It is, therefore, a remarkable fact that the percentage of enlistments among the Indians is fully equal to that among other sections of the community and indeed far above the average in a number of instances. As an inevitable result of the large enlistment among them and of their share in the thick of the fighting, the casualties among them were very heavy,



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and the Indians in common with their fellow countrymen of the white race must mourn the loss of many of their most promising young men. The Indians are especially susceptible to tuberculosis, and many of their soldiers who escaped the shells and bullets of the enemy succumbed to this dreaded disease upon their return to Canada as a result of the hardships to which they were exposed at the front.

## ONTARIO.

*Ojibwa Bands.*—The majority of the Indian bands in Ontario belong to the Ojibwa or Chippewa tribe, which is the largest subdivision of the great Algonkin linguistic stock. They are the descendants of the warriors who fought so valiantly in the war of 1812 under their great leader Tecumseh. The enlistment average during the late war was exceptionally high and many of their bands sent practically all their eligible members to the front.

Special mention must be made of the Ojibwa bands located in the vicinity of Fort William, which sent more than one hundred men overseas from a total adult male population of two hundred and eighty-two. Upon the introduction of the Military Service Act it was found that there were but two Indians of the first-class left at home on the Nipigon reserve, and but one on the Fort William reserve. In reference to the Nipigon Indians, it may be mentioned that in 1812 a war party from this reserve paddled the entire length of lake Superior and proceeded to Queenston Heights where it joined the forces of General Brock. The Indian recruits from this district for the most part enlisted with the 52nd, popularly known as the Bull Moose Battalion. Their commanding officer, the late Colonel Hay, who was killed, stated upon frequent occasions that the Indians were among his very best soldiers. Their gallantry is testified by the fact that the name of every Indian in this unit appeared in the casualty list. The fine appearance of these Indian soldiers was specially commented upon by the press in the various cities through which the battalion passed on its way to the front. One of the Indian members of the 52nd, Private Rod Cameron, won premier honours in a shooting competition among the best marksmen of twelve battalions. He rendered valuable service at the front as a scout and sniper and was subsequently killed in action.

Private Joseph Delaronde, another Nipigon Indian, of the 52nd Battalion, won the Military Medal for gallantry in action. His cousin, Denis Delaronde, who was killed in action, was the first man of the 52nd to enter the trenches of the enemy. Two other members of this fighting Indian family, Charles and Alexander Delaronde, also served with the 52nd. The latter was wounded, returned home, and discharged, re-enlisted and went back to the front. Another Nipigon Indian of the 52nd to be decorated was Sgt. Leo Bouchard, who was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Private Augustin Belanger, another Indian member of the 52nd Battalion, who was killed in action, was awarded the Military Medal. Alexander Chief, a Fort William Indian of the 52nd Battalion, returned to Canada after two years' service with no fewer than twelve wounds. Although he was an Indian of remarkably fine physique, he fell a victim to tuberculosis as a result of the hardships he endured and died in December, 1918. The Military Medal was posthumously awarded in the fall of 1917 to Corporal Thomas Godehere, of the 102nd Scottish, a British Columbia battalion, to which he was transferred from the 94th, the unit with which he enlisted at Port Arthur, of the Long Lake band, in the Thunder Bay district, in recognition of his gallant conduct at Vimy Ridge.

The Chippewas of Rama sent thirty-eight men to the front from a total adult male population of 110. The Military Medal was awarded to one of their number, Private Ben Simcoe, for gallant conduct in action. This Indian is the great-grandson of John Simcoe, whose Indian name was Windego, a Sawnee brave who



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served with Tecumseh in 1812. Windego fought at Detroit, Queenston Heights, and Moraviantown, and upon the conclusion of the war was awarded the British Medal. He afterwards served with the Loyalist forces in the rebellion of 1837.

Among the Mississaguas of Rice Lake, forty-three enlisted from a total male population of eighty-two. One of their number, Lance-Corporal Johnson Paudash, of the 21st Battalion, received the Military Medal for his distinguished gallantry in saving life under heavy fire and for giving a warning that the enemy were preparing a counter attack at Hill Seventy; the counter attack took place twenty-five minutes after Paudash gave the information. It is said that a serious reverse was averted as a result of his action. He enlisted in August, 1914. Like many others of the Indian soldiers, he has a splendid record as a sniper, and is officially credited with having destroyed no less than eighty-eight of the enemy. Upon the introduction of the Military Service Act it was found that not a single man of the class called remained at home among the Chippewas of Nawash, located at Cape Croker. Thirty-one Mississaguas of Alnwick enlisted from a total adult male population of sixty-four. One of their number, Sampson Comego, won distinction as a sniper, having destroyed twenty-eight of the enemy. He enlisted in the fall of 1914, and was killed in November, 1915. Peter Comego, brother of Sampson Comego, also enlisted in 1914, served in the trenches, and was twice wounded. He also distinguished himself as a sniper.

The Indian bands located on Manitoulin island, on the northern shore of lake Huron, sent about fifty men to the front. One of their number, Frank J. Sinclair, received the Military Medal, and another, Francis Misiniskotewe, was awarded the Russian Medal.

Another Indian member of the 52nd Battalion to be decorated was Dave Kisek. He is said to have been the tallest man in the regiment. He came through the war without being wounded, although two bullets went through his tunic. During the heavy fighting around Cambrai he unstrapped a machine gun from his shoulder and advanced about 100 yards to the German position, where he ran along the top of their trench, doing deadly execution with his machine gun. He single-handed took thirty prisoners upon this occasion. This Indian came from the remote regions of the Patricia district.

About twenty Indians enlisted from the Parry Sound district. One of their number, Corporal Francis Pegahmagabow, won the Military Medal and two Bars. He enlisted in 1914 with the original 1st Battalion. He distinguished himself signally as a sniper and bears the extraordinary record of having killed 378 of the enemy. His Military Medal and two Bars were awarded for his distinguished conduct at Mount Sorrell, Amiens, and Passchendaele. At Passchendaele, Corporal Pegahmagabow led his company through an engagement with a single casualty, and subsequently captured 300 Germans at Mount Sorrell. Corporal Pegahmagabow presented an address on behalf of his people to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon the recent visit of the latter to Parry Sound.

Forty-two Moravians of the Thames went to the front from a total adult male population of seventy-nine. One of their number who won fame as a sniper, Private George Stonelish, of Moraviantown, was tendered a civil reception by the city of Chatham on his return to Canada in recognition of his exceptional services. Another of their number, Corporal Robert Tobias, also was awarded the Military Medal. He is the son of ex-Chief Walter Tobias, who was killed at Ypres. Two other sons of ex-Chief Tobias also served with the expeditionary forces. One of the Moravian Indian soldiers, Private Roy Snake, enlisted at the age of sixteen with a forestry unit. He was afterwards transferred to the infantry and participated in the battle of Cambrai.

Among the other Ojibwa bands in Ontario that have notable enlistment records are the Chippewas of Saugeen, who sent forty-eight from a total adult male population



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of one hundred and ten; the Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, who sent eleven from a total adult male population of twenty-three; the Chippewas of the Thames, who sent twenty-five from a total adult male population of one hundred and ten; the Chippewas and Pottawatomies of Walpole Island, who sent seventy-one to the front from a total adult male population of two hundred and ten; the band located at Sturgeon Falls, which sent thirty-five from a total adult male population of one hundred and three; the bands in the Chapleau district, which sent forty from a total adult male population of one hundred and one; the Mississaguas of the Credit, located near Hagersville, who sent thirty-two from a total adult male population of eighty-six, and the Munsees of the Thames, who sent eleven from a total adult male population of thirty-eight.

Special mention must be made of the remarkable response to the call to arms among the Mississaguas of Scugog. This little band has only thirty of a population, and when the war broke out but eight of these were adult males. These eight men all enlisted without exception, thereby establishing what is probably an enlistment record unequalled in the annals of the great war. Another outstanding case is that of the Algonkins of Golden Lake, who sent twenty-nine soldiers to the front, leaving only three men on the reserve.

#### IROQUOIS BANDS.

There are a number of populous Iroquois bands in Ontario, and these also like those of the Ojibwa race have a proud record in the great war. They are the descendants of the loyal Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, who came to Canada from the state of New York in 1775 under the leadership of Captain Joseph Brant Tyendinaga, the great Mohawk chieftain whose name is perpetuated in those of the city of Brantford and the county of Brant. The largest band of Iroquois is the Six Nations of Brantford. This band sent two hundred and ninety-two warriors to the front, of whom twenty-nine were killed in action, five died from sickness, one is missing, fifty-five were wounded, and one was taken prisoner of war. Those of their number who were decorated were Captain A. G. E. Smith, who was awarded the Military Cross; Ignace Williams, who was awarded the Military Medal, and Austin Horse, who was awarded the Military Medal. Captain A. G. E. Smith is the son of a Six Nations chief. He went overseas with the 20th Battalion and was three times wounded. Upon his return to Canada he was made adjutant of a Polish battalion at Camp Niagara.

The great majority of these Six Nations soldiers enlisted with the 114th Battalion, which was organized in the fall of 1915, under the command of Colonel E. S. Baxter, of Cayuga, then commanding officer of the Haldimand Rifles, a well known militia battalion. Colonel Baxter died in 1916 and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Andrew T. Thompson of Ottawa. Colonel Thompson had also for some years commanded the Haldimand Rifles, the left half of which was made up of Six Nations Indians. Colonel Thompson is an honorary chief of the Six Nations Indians and his position at the head of the battalion did much to stimulate recruiting among the Indians. Many Indians from other bands also joined this unit, among whom were a large number from the Caughnawaga and St. Regis bands, in the province of Quebec, which also belong to the Iroquois race. Two entire Indian companies were formed in the 114th Battalion, and the majority of the officers of these companies were also Indians. In recognition of the fact that among its Indian members were many who were descendants of warriors who fought at the battle of Queenston Heights under General Brock, the battalion received the name of Brock's Rangers, and the device of two tomahawks became part of the regimental crest. A singularly beautiful regimental flag was worked for the Rangers by the Six Nations Women's Patriotic League. This is adorned with figures symbolic of various tribal legends and has been the subject of much comment and admiration. The 114th regimental band, com-



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posed almost entirely of Indians, toured the British Isles for recruiting and patriotic purposes. Three Indian officers of this battalion, Captain J. R. Stacey of Caughnawaga, and Lieutenants Moses and Martin, of Ohsweken, were transferred to the Royal Flying Corps. Captain Stacey was killed in an accident and Lieutenant Moses was among the missing. Through a strange coincidence the first man from Brant county to be killed in action in the great war was Lieutenant Cameron D. Brant, a great-great-grandson of the famous Captain Joseph Brant. Lieutenant Brant enlisted with the 4th Battalion and was killed at the second battle of Ypres while gallantly leading his men against the trenches of the enemy. Two of the lineal descendants of Captain Joseph Brant, Corporal Albert W. L. Crain and Private Nathan Montour received severe wounds at the battle of Ypres. The present head of a distinguished old Iroquois clan or family, the Bearfoot Onondagas, is Mrs. Elijah Lickers. Four of her sons, two grandsons, and a son-in-law served with the expeditionary forces, of whom a son and grandson were killed in the field. One member of this family, who served with the original 48th Highlanders of Toronto, was taken prisoner in April, 1915, and was kept in Germany until the end of the war. Another Six Nations woman, Mrs. Catherine General, had a husband, four sons, and two sons-in-law with the overseas forces.

The other Iroquois bands in Ontario are the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, and the Oneidas of the Thames; both these bands have an exceptionally high enlistment record. Eighty-two Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte enlisted from a total adult male population of three hundred and fifty-three, and forty-eight Oneidas of the Thames enlisted from a total adult male population of two hundred and twenty. The Military Medal was awarded to one of the soldiers of the Bay of Quinte named Corby.

## QUEBEC.

The Indians of Quebec were well represented in the expeditionary forces. The historic Iroquois village of Caughnawaga, near Montreal, sent forty-three men to the front with the 114th Battalion, Brock's Rangers, which, as has been mentioned in connection with the Indians of Ontario, contained two full battalions of Indians. One of their number, Captain John R. Stacey, was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps, after his arrival in England, and was subsequently killed in an accident. The famous Colonel Bishop, V.C., the great Canadian ace, stated that Captain Stacey was a flier of exceptional promise. He had been selected by Colonel Bishop to be a member of one of the latter's famous "fighting circle," but the accident which caused his death occurred before he was able to take his place in that renowned organization. In civilian life Captain Stacey was a successful customs broker in Toronto. He was untiring in his efforts to stimulate enlistment among the Iroquois both by able recruiting work and financial assistance. Captain Stacey went overseas as a lieutenant, but was soon promoted as a result of his exceptional abilities.

Sergeant Clear Sky, another Caughnawaga Indian of the 114th Battalion, was awarded the Military Medal for one of the most gallant and unselfish deeds that is recorded in the annals of the Canadian forces. During a heavy gas attack Sergeant Clear Sky noticed a wounded man lying in "no man's land" whose gas mask had been rendered useless. Clear Sky crawled to him through the poisonous fumes, removed his own mask, and placed it on the wounded man, whose life was in consequence saved. Sergeant Clear Sky was himself severely gassed as a result of his heroic action. He is a graduate of the well known Carlyle Indian University, and prior to his enlistment was a professional vaudeville entertainer. He was very popular at the front owing to his ability to entertain the troops with his singing and dancing.

The excellent record of the Caughnawaga Indians in this war is reminiscent of their loyalty upon former occasions. During the rebellion of 1837-38 these Indians rendered important service to the Government. On Sunday, November 4, 1838, a body



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of rebels attempted a surprise attack upon the village of Caughnawaga. A squaw warned the Indians, who were attending divine service at the time. They quickly and signally defeated the insurgents and made seventy prisoners, who were handed over to the authorities upon the following day. Their gallant conduct upon this occasion was specially mentioned in a despatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir John Colborne.

The St. Regis band of Iroquois sent twenty-six of their warriors to the front. One of their number, Private Philip McDonald, won exceptional distinction as a sniper. He enlisted in August, 1914, and served with the 8th Battalion, more particularly known as the Little Black Devils of Winnipeg. He was killed in action after having destroyed forty of the enemy by his deadly sharpshooting.

Delphis Theberge was awarded the Military Cross in recognition of his gallant conduct during the attack on the Canal du Nord.

Private Willie Cleary, a Montagnais Indian of Lake St. John, who served with the illustrious 22nd Battalion, was decorated with the Military Medal by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lafontaine Park, Montreal, on October 28, 1918, for conspicuous gallantry in an important trench raid. He was severely wounded.

Another Indian member of the 22nd Battalion, Private Joseph Roussin, of Oka, was awarded the Military Medal.

#### MARITIME PROVINCES.

All the Indians of the Maritime Provinces belong to the Micmac tribe, which is a subdivision of the Algonkin linguistic stock, with the exception of the Maliseets of New Brunswick, who form a separate branch of the Algonkin race.

The Nova Scotia reserves are not very thickly populated, and in consequence the number of recruits secured upon them was numerically small. In a number of instances, however, the enlistment record in proportion to the population was very high, for example, from among the Micmacs of Sydney every eligible man went to the front. The Micmacs of Colchester county sent nine men from a total adult male population of twenty-five; the Micmacs of Hants county sent six from a total adult male population of sixteen; the Micmacs of Lunenburg county sent eleven from a total adult male population of nineteen; the Micmacs of Pictou county sent ten from a total adult male population of forty; the Micmacs of Shelburne county sent three from a total adult male population of eight; the Micmacs of Yarmouth county sent three from a total adult male population of twelve, and the Micmacs of Digby county sent six from a total adult male population of twenty-four. One of these Nova Scotia Indians, Private Joseph W. Morris, was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Military Medal. He was three times wounded.

From among the Micmacs and Maliseets of New Brunswick, sixty-two went to the front out of a total adult male population of one hundred and sixteen.

The Micmacs of Prince Edward Island have an exceptionally fine enlistment record. The total number of adult males among these Indians was sixty-four, of whom thirty went to the front, or practically every eligible man. They earned the highest praise for their exceptionally gallant conduct in action, and particularly distinguished themselves in the great battle of Amiens. One of their number, Private James Francis, received the Military Medal. A curious incident is recorded with regard to two Micmac brothers named Cope, from Kings county, Nova Scotia. These two young Micmacs enlisted in different battalions, and did not see each other until they met quite by chance in the thick of the fighting at Vimy Ridge. They were so begrimed as a result of the hard day's fighting that they had at first failed to recognize each other. The elder of these boys was afterwards killed at Passchendaele, but the younger came through the war safely and proceeded with the army of occupation into Germany.

#### MANITOBA.

Some of the Manitoba bands have an excellent enlistment record. Notable among these is the Peguis band, which sent twenty men to the front from a total adult male



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population of one hundred and eighteen, eleven of whom were killed in action, four wounded and gassed, three wounded, and one taken prisoner. Two of these Indians were with the Serbian forces. The Pas band sent nineteen men to the front from a total adult male population of ninety-two. The St. Peter's band sent thirty-three men to the front from a total adult male population of one hundred and twenty-seven, seven of whom were killed in action, eight wounded, and one gassed. The Sioux Indians located at Griswold sent twenty men to the front from a total population of eighty-four. They are descendants of refugees who came to Canada half a century ago, after the famous wars between the Sioux Indians and the American Government.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

In previous reports reference has been made to the model agricultural community at File Hills, which is composed of ex-pupils of Indian schools, and which was organized by the department some sixteen years ago. As a result of this experiment these progressive young Indians are now on a wholly self-supporting basis and are ranked among the most competent farmers of the province. They fully appreciate the advantages that have been brought to them by civilization and were ready at the critical time to defend them against the menace of a foreign enemy. Twenty-four of their number enlisted from a total adult male population of thirty-eight, and this remarkably high percentage is emphasized by the fact that the majority of them were married men. One of these Indians, Alexander Brass, was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action. He is the bandmaster of the File Hills Indian Colony brass band, a well known organization which rendered excellent assistance at recruiting meetings and other patriotic gatherings throughout the province.

The Côté band, whose reserve is located in the vicinity of old Fort Pelly, one of the earliest Hudson Bay posts established in the province, sent twenty-two men to the front from a total adult male population of forty-three.

One of the Saskatchewan Indian soldiers, Joe Thunder, of the 128th Battalion was awarded the Military Medal for a feat of arms of an exceptionally dramatic character. He was separated from his platoon and surrounded by six Germans, each of whom he bayoneted. He received a severe wound in March, 1918, and now wears a scarf pin made from a bone that was removed from his leg as a result of this wound.

Two Indians of the Mistawasis band, Joe Dreaver and N. G. Sanderson, were awarded the Military Medal.

## ALBERTA.

That the present generation of Alberta Indians had not lost the intrepid spirit of their ancestors, the warlike riders of the plains and hunters of the buffalo, is demonstrated by the fact that they were well and gallantly represented in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

One of their number, Albert Mountain Horse, a Blood Indian, who held a commission as lieutenant, and who enlisted as a private in August, 1914, particularly distinguished himself. He was badly gassed upon three different occasions as a result of which he afterwards contracted consumption and died in November, 1915. The military funeral that was held for him at Calgary will long be remembered as one of the most impressive ceremonies that ever took place in that city. So many desired to attend the service that it was necessary to issue tickets of admission to the church.

Another Alberta Indian who won fame at the front was Lance-Corporal Norwest, who came from the vicinity of Edmonton and enlisted with the 50th Battalion of Calgary. He was one of the foremost snipers in the British army and was officially credited with one hundred and fifteen observed hits. He carried a special rifle fitted with a telescopic sight. He was killed by a German sniper in August, 1918, while



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endeavouring with two companions to locate a nest of enemy sharpshooters who had been causing a considerable amount of trouble to the advance posts of the Canadian front line companies. He won the Military Medal and Bar.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The British Columbia Indians are somewhat less warlike in character than those of the plains and in the eastern provinces, and are by nature adverse to leaving their homes upon any unfamiliar venture. They nevertheless sent several hundred good soldiers to the front, and a number of them have very distinguished records.

Although the Military Service Act did not apply to the Indians, a record of those enlistments was compiled upon the introduction of the measure. It was found that among the Indians of the Head of the Lake band in the Okanagan district every man who came within the description of the first call had already enlisted. This is a record of which any community might well be proud. One of these Indians, Private George McLean, received the Distinguished Conduct Medal in recognition of the performance of a feat which was of an extraordinary character even for the great war. Private McLean single-handed destroyed nineteen of the enemy with bombs and captured fourteen. He was himself severely wounded upon this occasion.

A number of the British Columbia Indians served with the Mesopotamian forces. One of these, David Bernardan, of the Oweekayno band, in the Bella Coola agency, commanded a motor transport vessel on the Euphrates river. An Alert Bay Indian, Edwin Victor Cook, received the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was wounded twice, and was finally killed towards the end of the war. Dan Pearson, an Indian of the Metlakatla band, which is located near Prince Rupert, was awarded the Military Medal. He afterwards died of pneumonia.

PATRIOTIC AND OTHER WAR FUNDS.

From the outset of the war the Indians, both as bands and as individuals, have been very generous in proportion to the means at their disposal in contributing to the Patriotic, Red Cross, Belgian Relief, and other war funds, their donations in all making a total of \$44,545.46. In addition to this amount, sums totalling \$8,750, were offered, but as the bands in question were not in a position to make the outlay, the department could not sanction the expenditure. The following list shows by provinces the contributions of the Indians to the various war funds:—

ONTARIO.

*Contributions to the Patriotic Fund, Ottawa.*

Chippewas of Beausoleil on Christian Island.. . . .	\$ 100 00
Cockburn Island.. . . .	200 00
Sucker Creek.. . . .	500 00
Shegulandah.. . . .	500 00
Manitoulin Island.. . . .	500 00
Chippewas of Sarnia.. . . .	200 00
Sheshegwaning Band.. . . .	500 00
Chippewas of Saugeen.. . . .	500 00
West Bay Band.. . . .	500 00
Rice Lake Band.. . . .	100 00
Georgina Island Band.. . . .	50 00
South Bay Band.. . . .	200 00
Dokis.. . . .	1,000 00
Nipissing .. . . .	500 00
Moravian Band of the Thames.. . . .	200 00
Chippewas of Walpole Island.. . . .	100 00
Henvey Inlet.. . . .	100 00
Pottawattamie Band, Walpole Island.. . . .	25 00
Indians of Kenora and Savanne Agencies during Treaty pay- ments (and a few whites).. . . .	344 15



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PATRIOTIC AND OTHER WAR FUNDS.—*Continued.*ONTARIO.—*Con.*

Kenora and Savanne Agencies.. . . . .	212 65
Chief J. Ackewance, members of his and Frenchmen's Head Bands and two halfbreeds at Lac Seul.. . . . .	89 75
Four Indians, Lac Seul Band.. . . . .	6 00
Sheshegwaning Band, Manitoulin Island.. . . . .	5 40 00
Total.. . . . .	\$ 6,927 55

*Contributions to Red Cross Fund, Ottawa.*

Alnwick.. . . . .	\$ 100 00
Sucker Creek School.. . . . .	50 00
Sucker Creek Indians, proceeds of Maple Taffy Social.. . . . .	47 00
Shawanaga Band.. . . . .	200 00
Christian Island.. . . . .	300 00
	\$ 697 00

*Contributions to Local Patriotic, Red Cross and other War Funds.*

Garden River Indians, Algoma War Chest Fund.. . . . .	\$ 200 00
Rama, Orillia Patriotic Fund.. . . . .	50 00
Georgina Island, Canadian Patriotic Fund.. . . . .	25 00
Parry Island Indians, 23rd Regiment Overseas Contingent Fund.. . . . .	100 00
Wiwemikong Indians, Patriotic Fund.. . . . .	201 70
Cape Croker, Patriotic Fund, County of Bruce.. . . . .	200 00
Sucker Creek, Patriotic Fund.. . . . .	84 00
Mississaguas of the Credit, Battallon Funds, 114th Battalion.. . . . .	200 00
Saugeen Reserve, Girls' Overseas Comfort Club, Southampton.. . . . .	400 00
Six Nations, Women's Patriotic League.. . . . .	50 00
Lac Seul and Frenchmen's Head, Kenora Patriotic Fund.. . . . .	51 00
Lac Seul, Frenchmen's Head, Islington and Grassy Narrows, Kenora and Savanne Agencies, Kenora Patriotic Fund.. . . . .	268 75
Caradoc Reserve, Women's organization "Friends of Soldiers," collection; comforts for soldiers.. . . . .	400 00
Enoch Tomigo, Red Cross and boxes for soldiers.. . . . .	60 00
Oneida Reserve, Oneida Patriotic League, raised by subscription, booths at fairs, etc.; expended on boxes for soldiers.. . . . .	468 70
	\$ 2,759 15

## RECAPITULATION.

*Ontario.*

Contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Ottawa.. . . . .	\$ 6,927 55
Contributions to the Red Cross Funds, Ottawa.. . . . .	697 00
Contributions to the Local Patriotic, Red Cross and other War Funds.. . . . .	2,759 15
	\$10,383 70

## QUEBEC.

*Contributions to Canadian Patriotic Fund, Ottawa.*

Abenakis of Pierreville.. . . . .	\$ 50 00
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*Contributions to Red Cross Funds, Ottawa.*

Maurice Bastien (personally).. . . . .	\$ 25 00
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*Contributions to Belgian Relief.*

Montagnais Children, Pointe Bleue Reserve.. . . . .	\$ 5 00
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*Local Patriotic and other War Funds.*

Joseph Bastien, Lorette, Red Cross.. . . . .	\$100 00
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PATRIOTIC AND OTHER WAR FUNDS.—*Continued.*

Councillor	Saulteaux,	Carry-the-Kettle	Band,	Assiniboine	
Reserve					10 00
Indians of Elk Hills Colony					52 10
White Bear Band					1,000 00
Sturgeon Lake Band					100 00
Thunderchild's Band					200 00
Councillor	Saulteaux,	Carry-the-Kettle	Band,	Assiniboine	
Reserve					20 50
Stony, Red Pheasant, Moosomin and other Indians					156 20
Beardy and Okemasis Bands, Duck Lake Agency					100 00
Moochenins, Indian, Onion Lake Agency					1 50
Pasquah					1,000 00
					<hr/>
					\$ 4,961 00

Thunderchild's Band.. . . .	\$ 100 00
Battleford Indians.. . . .	119 00
School children, John Smith's Reserve.. . . .	7 35
James Smith's Band.. . . .	30 00
Battleford Indians.. . . .	20 20
Mrs. Chatelaine, Meadow Lake Reserve, proceeds of entertain- ment.. . . .	20 00
Sioux Indians, Prince Albert, per Mr. Henry Two Bears.. ..	15 00
" " " "	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 326 55

Assiniboine Agency, Red Cross.. . . . .	\$	670	00	
" " Patriotic Fund.. . . . .		103	35	
Moose Mountain Agency, Red Cross and Patriotic Funds.. .		1,300	00	
File Hills Agency—				
Canadian Patriotic Fund.. . . . .	\$	1,625	90	
Canadian Red Cross.. . . . .		5,800	00	
Serbian Relief.. . . . .		100	00	
Belgian Relief.. . . . .		334	00	
French Red Cross.. . . . .		75	00	
Prisoners of war.. . . . .		75	00	
Other patriotic purposes.. . . . .		50	00	
				8,059 90
Qu'Appelle Agency—				
Daughters of the Empire and Canadian Patriotic Fund.. . . . .	\$	250	00	
Local Red Cross and Patriotic Societies.. .		500	00	
Red Cross.. . . . .		500	00	
				1,250 00
Townwood Agency—				
1916.. . . . .	\$	114	00	
1917.. . . . .		227	25	
1918.. . . . .		195	00	
				536 25
Children of George Gordon's School—				
Local Patriotic Fund.. . . . .	\$	15	00	
Tobacco Fund.. . . . .		11	25	
				26 25
				\$11,945 75

Children of Gordon's School.. . . .	\$	24 60
RECAPITULATION.	\$	24 60

Contributions to Patriotic Fund, Ottawa.. . . . .	\$ 4,961 00
" Red Cross Fund, Ottawa.. . . . .	326 55
" Belgian Relief.. . . . .	24 60
" Local Red Cross, Patriotic and other War Funds.. . . . .	11,945 75
	<hr/>
	\$17,257 90







The Indian women on many of the reserves formed Red Cross societies and Patriotic leagues. These organizations corresponded to similar societies in white communities. They carried on their work with energy and efficiency and were successful in the accomplishment of excellent results. They made bandages and provided various



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comforts for the soldiers, knitted socks, sweaters and mufflers, and also raised money for patriotic purposes by holding card parties, bazaars, and other social entertainments. The making of baskets and beadwork is a native industry among the Indians, and the Indian women found a novel and very successful means of securing funds for war needs by the sale of these wares.

The first of these organizations of the nature above mentioned to be formed on a reserve was the Six Nations Patriotic League, which was organized in October, 1914, and continued in operation with great success until the conclusion of the war. Upon the mobilization of Brock's Rangers, a battalion which has been hereinbefore mentioned, another women's patriotic society was formed on the Six Nations reserve under the name of the Brock's Rangers' Benefit Society. The purpose of this society was to provide for the needs of the Indian companies of this battalion. The society was very painstaking in its work and no Indian member of the battalion failed to benefit as a result of its efforts.

The Indian women of the Oneidas of the Thames, another Iroquois band, which sent a large number of its members to the front, also formed a patriotic league in 1916 in order to provide comforts for their soldiers. In the first year of its existence this society sent twenty-five boxes overseas; in 1917, one hundred and four, and in 1918, seventy-four up to the signing of the armistice. Each of these boxes contained thirty pairs of socks and twenty-four khaki sweaters.

A Red Cross society was formed by the Chippewas of Saugeen to provide comforts for the members of the band who were at the front. This organization raised more than \$400 for the benefit of their soldiers by holding a series of box socials.

A branch of the Red Cross society was also formed by the women of the Rolling River band in the province of Manitoba, and the particularly fine quality of the beadwork which they sold for the benefit of the fund was the subject of special comment.

The women of the File Hills Colony, in Saskatchewan, formed a branch of the Red Cross Society in 1915, and in the fall of the same year there was also organized a branch of the Patriotic society at the colony. Branches of the Red Cross were also formed by the women of the Indian bands located at Qu'Appelle and Pelly, Sask., and the head office of the Saskatchewan Provincial Branch of the Red Cross stated that the sewing and knitting work of these Indian societies was unsurpassed in quality and workmanship by any received from any part of the province.

Similar activities to those above mentioned were carried on throughout the period of the war by the women on a great many of the reserves in all parts of the Dominion.

#### MILITARY ESTATES, PENSIONS AND ASSIGNED PAY.

The department is dealing with more than three hundred and fifty individual cases of military estates, pensions and assigned pay. This work has involved keeping close track of the dependents of Indian soldiers. In many cases, where the department thought that the pension or assigned pay might not be judiciously expended, it has administered the money for them. The result has been that these dependents have been maintained in good circumstances and that we have been able, through the exercise of considerable care, to fund about \$25,000 over and above what has been expended for maintenance. This money, so funded, will be used chiefly on behalf of the children of Indian soldiers and in almost all cases will be sufficient to give them a splendid start in life.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

There were more than five hundred Indians on the roll of the 107th Pioneer Battalion, which was commanded by the late Lieut.-Col. Glen Campbell, of Winnipeg, formerly Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies. Among these there were representatives of many different Indian tribes, including Crees, Saulteaux and Sioux from



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the north and west; Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Delawares and Chippewas from Ontario, and Micmaes from the Maritime provinces. The excellent services rendered by these Indians in pioneer work was particularly commented upon, and especially their ability to adapt themselves to bad weather and awkward circumstances without complaint. Several of these Indians qualified for commissions after their arrival in England, and two of them, Private O. Barren and A. W. Anderson were awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in action. The Indian company of the 107th particularly distinguished itself by its coolness and efficiency in continuing at work under heavy fire during a terrific bombardment of Hill 70 near Lens.

Three of these Indians, Tom Longboat, Joe Keeper and A. Jamieson were well known in athletic circles as long distance runners, and another, John Nackaway, before enlisting had been a runner for the Hudson's Bay Company in the far north. These Indian athletes rendered invaluable service as despatch carriers.

About one hundred Indian recruits were secured in the remote regions of the Hudson Bay and Patricia districts. Many of these first came into contact with civilization as a result of joining the forces and a number of them were unable to speak a word of English. It is remarkable how rapidly these Indians became smart, well-disciplined soldiers and how well they adapted themselves to surroundings that were entirely new to them.

John Campbell, a full-blooded Indian who lived on the Arctic coast, travelled three thousand miles by trail, canoe and river steamer in order to enlist at Vancouver.

Many of the Indian soldiers were hunters in civil life and in consequence were expert marksmen. As a result of this experience they were able to render excellent service as snipers at the front and in this branch of fighting they were unexcelled. It is claimed that the Indians did much towards demoralizing the entire enemy system of sniping. They displayed extraordinary patience and self-control when engaged in this work and would sit hour after hour at a vantage point waiting the appearance of the enemy at his sniping post. The Indian snipers recorded their prowess by the picturesque method of notching their rifles for every observed hit. Three famous Indian snipers of the 8th Battalion, McDonald, an Iroquois; Riel, a grandson of the famous rebel, Louis Riel; and Ballantyne, a western Indian, had forty, thirty-eight and fifty-eight notches, respectively, on their guns. The two former were killed in action, but the latter survived the war and is now taking a course in gas engineering.

Many interesting letters were received from Indians at the front wherein were displayed keen powers of observation and exceptional descriptive ability.

Many of the Indian bands during the course of the war prepared memorials expressive of their loyalty and desire to assist to the utmost extent of their ability in the prosecution of the war, which were either forwarded to His Majesty King George V or to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada.

A large number of Indians have invested their savings in victory bonds, in a number of cases the amount invested by individual Indians exceeding \$1,000. Chief Baptiste George, of Inkameep, in the Okanagan valley, B.C., purchased bonds to the amount of \$21,000, and was presented with a victory bond flag upon two occasions.

The Indian returned soldiers have been tendered enthusiastic receptions by their fellow countrymen upon their return to the reserves. On some of the reserves suitable memorial tablets have been erected in honour of the members of the band who fell in the war. The return of so many Indian soldiers who have been broadened and inspired by contact with the outside world and its affairs is bringing about radical and progressive changes in the life of the reserves.

The Department is administering the Soldier Settlement Act with respect to Indians and some account of the work that is being done in connection with this subject will be found under the heading of Amendments to the Indian Act.



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## AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN ACT.

A number of amendments have been made to the Indian Act during the past year, the most important of which is that providing for the administration of the Soldier Settlement Act by the Department of Indian Affairs in so far as returned Indian soldiers are concerned.

## SOLDIER SETTLEMENT.

The new provisions with regard to this matter are as follows:—

196. (1) *The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919* (excepting sections three, four, eight, nine, ten eleven, fourteen, twenty-nine, subsection two of fifty-one, and sixty thereof, and excepting the whole of Part Three thereof), with such amendments as may from time to time be made to said Act shall, with respect to any “settler” as defined by said Act who is an “Indian” as defined by this Act, be administered by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

(2) For the purpose of such administration, the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall have the same powers as the Soldier Settlement Board has under *The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919*, the words “Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs” being, for such purpose, read in the said Act as substituted for the words “The Soldier Settlement Board” and for the words “The Board.”

(3) Said Act, with such exceptions as aforesaid, shall for such purpose, be read as one with this Part of this Act.

197. (1) The Deputy Superintendent General may acquire for a settler who is an Indian, land as well without as within an Indian reserve, and shall have authority to grant to such settler a location ticket for common lands of the band without the consent of the council of the band, and, in the event of land being acquired or provided for such settler in an Indian reserve, the Deputy Superintendent General shall have power to take security as provided by *The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919*, and to exercise all otherwise lawful rights and powers with respect to such lands, notwithstanding any provisions of the *Indian Act* to the contrary.

(2) Every such grant shall be in accordance with the provisions of said *Soldier Settlement Act, 1919*, and of this Part.

198. The Soldier Settlement Board and its officers and employees shall, upon request of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, aid and assist him, to the extent requested, in the execution of the purposes of this Act, and the said Board may sell, convey and transfer to the said Deputy, for the execution of any such purposes, at such prices as may be agreed, any property held for disposition by such Board.

199. (1) In the event of any doubt or difficulty arising with respect to the administration by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs of the provisions of *The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919*, or as to the powers of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, as by this Act authorized or granted, the Governor in Council may, by order, resolve such doubt or difficulty and may define powers and procedure..

(2) Such order shall not extend the powers which are by *The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919*, provided. 9-10 Geo. V. c. 56, s. 4.

It is proposed to settle the Indian soldiers as far as possible on reserves belonging to the bands of which they are members, with a view to relieving the claims for land on behalf of returned soldiers to that extent. When these returned Indian soldiers are thus settled on the reserve, the administration of their affairs is, under the legislation above



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quoted, left entirely in the hands of the Department of Indian Affairs, thus avoiding the confusion which would inevitably arise if their affairs were administered partly by the Department of Indian Affairs and partly by the Soldier Settlement Board. The Indian agents throughout the Dominion have a personal knowledge of the capabilities and needs of Indian returned soldiers belonging to their respective agencies, and are, therefore, able to supply the information and assistance required in the same manner as the qualification committee, field agents, inspectors, etc., under the Soldier Settlement Act, thus reducing the cost of the work to a minimum. This arrangement, moreover, is considered more satisfactory by the Indians themselves, who prefer to have all matters which relate to them personally in any way dealt with by their own department.

Section 21 of the Indian Act provides that:—

“No Indian shall be deemed to be lawfully in possession of any land in a reserve, unless he has been or is located for the same by the band, or council of the band, with the approval of the Superintendent General.”

and section 102 provides that:—

“No person shall take any security or otherwise obtain any lien or charge, whether by mortgage, judgment or otherwise, upon real or personal property of any Indian or non-treaty Indian” with respect to property in a reserve.

Subsection 1 of section 197 of the amendment above quoted provides for the taking of the common lands of the band, if any be available, for an Indian soldier without reference to the Indian council of the band, and for the taking of proper security for advances to Indian returned soldiers.

These amendments give the department practically all the powers of the Soldier Settlement except those of expropriation. A large number of returned Indian soldiers have been glad to take advantage of the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act. On the Six Nations reserve thirty-five loans have been granted, and altogether seventy-five have been dealt with in Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island. No return has been received from the western provinces as yet. Altogether the expenditure has been more than \$100,000, and it is expected that next spring a large number of applications for loans will come in. The department has endeavoured to keep the loans as low as possible in order not to burden the settler with too large a repayment; but in all cases he has been given sufficient to secure everything which he needs. Proper security and mortgages are secured in each case, and it is confidently expected that there will be very few settlers who will not be in a position to repay the amounts advanced them. The work of the settlers has been an excellent incentive to other members of the band, and the progress which they are making is very satisfactory.

## MINING RIGHTS.

Section 48 of the Indian Act, which reads as follows:—

“Except as in this part otherwise provided, no reserve or portion of a reserve, shall be sold, alienated or leased until it has been released or surrendered to the Crown for the purposes of this part: Provided that the Superintendent General may lease, for the benefit of any Indian, upon his application for that purpose, the land to which he is entitled without such land being released or surrendered, and may, without surrender, dispose to the best advantage, in the interests of the Indians, of wild grass and dead or fallen timber,” has been amended by adding thereto the following clause:—

“Provided also that the Governor in Council may make regulations enabling the Superintendent General without surrender to issue leases for



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surface rights on Indian reserves, upon such terms and conditions as may be considered proper in the interest of the Indians covering such area only as may be necessary for the mining of the precious metals by any one otherwise authorized to mine such metals, said terms to include provision for compensating any occupant of land for any damage that may be caused thereon as determined by the Superintendent General."

The precious metals belong to the provinces, but under the Indian Act prior to the passage of the amendment hereinabove quoted no lease of surface rights for the purpose of taking out these metals could be given without a surrender thereof from the band. Until recently the British Columbia Mineral Act and Placer Mining Act, respectively, provided that Indian reserves were to be excepted from the lands which might be entered upon for mining purposes. At the last session of the Provincial Parliament, however, amendments were passed whereby Indian reserves are no longer excepted, but until the amendment hereinabove quoted was passed the Indian Act still prevented any mining on a reserve without a surrender from the band. It was, therefore deemed necessary to pass this amendment in order to facilitate the operation of the provincial Act and to co-operate with the province with regard to mining rights in order that mutual benefits might be obtained therefrom in the most expeditious manner. Owing to local conditions, misapprehension or hostility on the part of a band, it is not always possible to secure a surrender for mining rights. This obstacle has been effectively overcome by the amendment.

#### TIMBER SALES.

Subsection 1 of section 89 of the Indian Act, which formerly read as follows:--

"With the exception of such sum not exceeding fifty per centum of the proceeds of any land, and not exceeding ten per centum of the proceeds of the timber or other property, as is agreed at the time of the surrender to be paid to the members of the band interested therein, the Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of this part, direct how and in what manner, and by whom, the moneys arising from the disposal of Indian lands, or of property held, or to be held in trust for Indians, or timber on Indian lands or reserves, or from any other source for the benefit of Indians, shall be invested from time to time, and how the payments or assistance to which the Indians are entitled shall be made or given."

has been amended by striking out the words "and not exceeding ten per centum of the proceeds of any . . . ."

Prior to the year 1906 the Indian Act stipulated that a distribution of ten per cent of the proceeds of the sale of land or timber might be made to the Indians surrendering such, but on July 13, 1906, an amendment was passed authorizing the distribution of 50 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of land.

The primary object of the amendment of 1906 was to persuade the Indians to more readily surrender certain of their lands, and it resulted beneficially in the interests of the public. It is considered that the increase in the distribution of the proceeds of timber as well from ten to fifty per cent will be of special benefit to the Indians.

On many reserves the timber has either attained a mature stage of growth or is subject to a serious fire hazard and the cutting of such timber is well warranted if a system of proper forestry economics is to be followed.

On several occasions the Indians have refused to surrender their timber, notwithstanding the fact that it would be in the interests both of themselves and the public, unless upon condition that a larger portion than ten per cent of the proceeds would be distributed amongst them. This amendment has been passed, therefore, with the object of facilitating such surrenders.



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## ENFRANCHISEMENT.

In 1918 Parliament added the following section to the Indian Act with regard to enfranchisement:—

122A. (1) If an Indian who holds no land in a reserve, does not reside on a reserve, and does not follow the Indian mode of life, makes application to be enfranchised, and satisfies the Superintendent General that he is self-supporting and fit to be enfranchised, and surrenders all claims whatsoever to any interest in the lands of the band to which he belongs, and accepts his share of the funds at the credit of the band including the principal of the annuities of the band to which share he would have been entitled had he been enfranchised under the foregoing sections of the Act, in full of all claims to the property of the band, or in case the band to which he belongs has no funds or principal of annuities, surrenders all claims whatsoever to any property of the band, the Governor in Council may order that such Indian be enfranchised and paid his said share if any, and from the date of such order such Indian, together with his wife and unmarried minor children shall be held to be enfranchised

(2) Any unmarried Indian woman of the age of twenty-one years and any Indian widow and her minor unmarried children, may be enfranchised in the like manner in every respect as a male Indian and his said children.

(3) This section shall apply to the Indians in any part of Canada.

Prior to the passage of this amendment it was necessary for an Indian to be in possession of land on a reserve in order to become enfranchised under the Act. If the applicant did not happen to be in possession of land when his application was submitted he was obliged to secure a location from the council of the band. Among the more progressive bands the lands are all occupied, and there are no common lands from which locations could be given, and the enfranchisement, therefore, of individual Indians without lands was impossible. There are Indians from such bands who earn their living at various industries in towns and cities, and who would be glad to be enfranchised without claiming any land on the reserve whatsoever. These Indians have demonstrated their ability to support themselves and to exercise the rights and privileges of enfranchised persons, and it was, therefore, considered undesirable that their enfranchisement should be longer obstructed.

Many Indians qualified for enfranchisement under the provisions of the section of the Indian Act hereinabove quoted have availed themselves of this advantage. The following list shows by bands the number of Indians that have so far been enfranchised as a result of the passage of the amendment.

Six Nations.. . . .	212
Mississaguas of the Credit.. . . .	11
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.. . . .	1
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.. . . .	2
Ermineskin's.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	227

The procedure adopted in connection with these enfranchisements is to obtain from each individual applicant a release and surrender under seal, providing that in consideration of the payment of the applicant's share of the funds at the credit of the band to which he belongs, he releases all claims whatsoever to any interest in the lands or property of the band, as well as all manner of action, actions or cause of actions or claims and demands whatsoever which he might have had or may have by reason of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever in respect of the said band. The



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applicant in each case is also required to furnish a statutory declaration by a priest, clergyman or minister of the religious denomination to which he belonged, or by a justice of the peace or a notary public, to the effect that to the best of the knowledge and belief of the deponent the applicant has been for at least five years a person of good moral character, temperate in habits and of sufficient intelligence to hold land in fee simple and otherwise to exercise all the rights and privileges of an enfranchised Indian.

In addition to the above, the local Indian Agent is required in each case to report as to the earning capacity of the individual Indian, and that he did not reside on the reserve and owned no land thereon.

Upon satisfactory information being furnished as above, an Order in Council is applied for, and upon the passage thereof, a certified copy is forwarded to the applicant through the local Indian Agent, together with a cheque for the amount to which the applicant is entitled as his share, and if married, that of his wife and family, of the band funds.

The manner in which so many of the Indians have availed themselves of the opportunity to become enfranchised is gratifying and proves that the laws was needed. I think it would be in the interest of good administration if the provisions with regard to enfranchisement were further extended so as to enable the Department to enfranchise individual Indians or a band of Indians without the necessity of obtaining their consent thereto in cases where it was found upon investigation that the continuance of wardship was no longer in the interests of the public or the Indians.

## EDUCATION.

There were 322 Indian schools of all classes in operation during the year, namely, 248 day, 58 boarding and 16 industrial.

As compared with the previous year there is a decrease of 16 in the day school class and one in the industrial.

Several of the day schools were closed owing to lack of attendance, and a number of others through inability to secure teachers. A few day schools, which had been closed for some time, were re-opened and new schools started at several points.

The Elkhorn industrial school was closed from May 1, 1918. This accounts for the decrease of one school in this class.

The total enrolment for the year was 11,952 pupils, 5,966 boys and 5,986 girls. This, as compared with the previous year shows a decrease of 461 pupils, 245 boys and 216 girls. There was an enrolment of 7,312 in the day schools, 3,018 in the boarding schools and 1,622 in the industrial schools.

The average attendance during the year was 7,532, a decrease of 346.

The percentage of attendance of the number enrolled during the year was 63.02.

In addition to the above about 100 Indian children, the greater number of whom are orphans, are being cared for and educated in public and private residential institutions throughout the Dominion.

The 322 schools comprising day, boarding and industrial in operation during the year were conducted under the following auspices: Undenominational, 53 day and one industrial; Roman Catholic, 83 day, 32 boarding and 8 industrial; Methodist, 42 day, 3 boarding, and 4 industrial; Presbyterian, 4 day and 7 boarding, and the Salvation Army, one day school.

The Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are inspected semi-annually by the provincial, separate and public school inspectors under arrangements with the Department of Education in each province. In New



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Brunswick and British Columbia Indian schools are inspected by officials appointed by the department. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories the schools are inspected by the inspectors of the different Indian agencies; regular visits are made, and reports submitted to the department. In addition to this inspection, almost all the schools are under the direct supervision of the different Indian agents, who are required to make monthly inspections and reports.

Qualified teachers with professional training are engaged whenever it is possible to obtain them, and in the older settled portions of the different provinces the greater number of the teachers are so qualified. In the schools situated in the more remote reserves it is difficult to secure teachers with certificates. Many of our teachers who have not professional qualifications have, however, long experience and are meeting with a great measure of success in Indian school work.

Our schools compare favourably with white schools similarly situated with respect to the work in the class-room, and in accommodation and equipment provided.

It has been found necessary in many cases to increase the salary of the teachers in the day schools. A war bonus at the rate of \$150 per annum, was paid to those teachers who were in the employ of the department on March 31, 1918, and who gave continuous service throughout the year.

In the day schools the course of study prescribed for the provincial, public and separate schools is strictly followed.

At practically all the residential schools there was a large acreage under cultivation. At many of the day schools also school gardens were conducted. The pupils are thus enabled to receive a general knowledge of agriculture which should be of great use to them in after life.

The policy of granting assistance to graduates to encourage farming has been maintained. Upon leaving school a male ex-pupil may be given a grant of cattle, horses, implements and building material. During the past fiscal year 6 girls and 12 boys, ex-pupils, have been assisted to the extent of \$2,611.50, and refunds on previous loans to the amount of \$2,249.01 have been received.

The expenditure on Indian education from Parliamentary Appropriation during the year amounted to \$735,504.90. Expenditures for new buildings and repairs to old buildings were reduced to as low an amount as possible during the year. The following statement will show the expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, for Indian education from Parliamentary Appropriation:—



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Province.	Day Schools.		Boarding Schools.		Industrial Schools.		Ex-pupils.		Travel and Salaries.		Tuition.		Freight Expenses.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Ontario. . . . .	21,883	94	33,729	87	55,072	47			6,346	99	1,225	89	454	83	2,406	87	121,120	86
Quebec. . . . .	28,174	87									4,151	20	387	25	2,449	07	35,162	39
Nova Scotia. . . . .	6,038	80									371	48			184	89	6,595	17
New Brunswick. . . . .	6,731	47									78	00			198	55	7,547	22
Prince Edward Island. . . . .	907	09													24	46	931	53
Manitoba. . . . .	21,653	00	70,871	59	22,750	66	1,950	85							5,322	52	123,946	53
Saskatchewan. . . . .	20,830	58	76,129	50	29,828	57	448	00	300	00	271	51			1,208	24	129,694	41
Alberta. . . . .	2,492	90	80,106	09	16,628	90			400	00	100	00			1,094	82	100,955	33
Northwest Territories. . . . .	453	75	22,563	53											51	63	23,887	27
British Columbia. . . . .	32,479	72	48,366	44	90,392	11	212	65	2,102	65		137	85		1,503	84	175,797	02
Yukon. . . . .	2,988	00	6,765	57											32	79	9,867	15
Totals. . . . .	144,634	12	338,532	62	214,672	71	2,611	50	9,686	09	6,335	93	4,554	25	14,477	68	735,504	90



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In addition to the above, the various bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, contributed the sum of \$33,919.12 towards the payment of teachers' salaries and the maintenance of school buildings on their reserves. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, the amounts so contributed have been as follows:—

Account No.	Band.	Interest.	Capital.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Ojibbewas of Batchawana .....	876.80	
2	Chippewas of Beausoliel .....	276.66	
3	Chippewas of Nawash .....	2,156.21	
4	Chippewas of Rama .....	699.13	
5	Chippewas of Sarnia .....	1,984.99	
6	Chippewas of Saugeen .....	1,902.90	
7	Chippewas of Snake Island .....	143.89	
8	Chippewas of The Thames .....	863.93	
9	Chippewas of Walpole Island .....	242.28	
12	Ojibbewas of Garden River .....	810.50	
13	Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet .....	70.83	
14	Ojibbewas of Nipissing .....	623.97	
15	Manitoulin Island (unceded) .....	533.45	
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick .....	570.65	
18	Mississaguas of Credit .....	454.00	
19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake .....	312.00	
20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake .....	200.95	
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte .....	2,397.38	
23	Moravians of Thames .....	746.46	
30	Chippewas of Parry Sound .....	312.00	
33	Six Nations of Grand River .....	11,348.14	3,000.00
34	Shawanaga .....	102.62	
50	Algonquins of River Desert .....	502.75	
82	Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake .....	328.66	
182	Dokis Band .....	230.68	
246	Ojibbewas of Sheshegan .....	446.04	
247	Ojibbewas of Sheshegan .....	847.30	
248	Ojibbewas of South Bay .....	131.25	
249	Sucker Creek .....	91.78	
251	Ojibbewas of West Bay .....	710.92	
		30,919.12	3,000.00
	Total .....		\$33,919.12

The amount expended from interest represents current expenses, while the expenditure from capital was an outlay for new buildings.

At the request of the directors, an exhibit of Indian school work was made at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa in September, 1918. A creditable display of sewing, writing, drawing and other school work was made and the exhibit elicited a great deal of favourable comment.

A comprehensive statistical statement will be found in Part II of this report, showing the enrolment and attendance at all classes of schools.



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REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The following table shows a steady and substantial increase from year to year in the value of the real and personal property of the Indians.

	1917	1918	1919
	\$	\$	\$
Total value of lands in Reserves. . . . .	48,057,758	49,782,695	51,146,347
Value of private fencing . . . . .	1,273,120	1,288,532	1,333,319
Value of private buildings. . . . .	4,551,097	4,616,745	4,766,286
Value of public buildings, property of the Band. . . .	1,236,805	1,181,987	1,223,648
Value of implements and vehicles . . . . .	1,540,407	1,581,080	1,710,875
Value of live stock & poultry. . . . .	3,998,663	4,471,945	4,613,062
Value of general effects. . . . .	955,806	1,020,042	1,069,424
Value of household effects. . . . .	1,272,259	1,342,086	1,399,454
Total Value of Real and Personal Property. . .	62,885,915	65,285,112	67,262,415

The following table shows by provinces a marked increase in the per capita value of the real and personal property of the Indians during the past four years.

PER capita value of real and personal property.

Province.	1916 P. C. Value of Real and Personal Property.	1917 P. C. Value of Real and Personal Property.	1918 P. C. Value of Real and Personal Property.	1919 P. C. Value of Real and Personal Property.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta. . . . .	1655 20	1852 05	2058 18	2121 78
British Columbia. . . . .	686 41	687 03	666 47	695 07
Manitoba. . . . .	259 80	270 04	288 86	300 83
New Brunswick. . . . .	118 60	119 30	119 85	124 09
Nova Scotia . . . . .	110 31	114 74	121 02	126 67
Ontario. . . . .	331 42	332 38	342 26	344 06
Prince Edward Island. . . . .	147 17	155 62	154 85	163 15
Quebec. . . . .	206 76	208 92	212 42	214 90
Saskatchewan. . . . .	1234 82	1286 88	1317 48	1366 84
Average. . . . .	593 79	624 45	658 10	667 95

It will be noted that since 1916 the average per capita increase has amounted to \$74.16; in the province of Alberta there has been an increase of nearly \$500 per capita since 1916, which is a gratifying indication of progress among the western Indians. The fact that the per capita value of the real and personal property of these Indians exceeds \$2,000 will afford some idea of the well-to-do circumstances in which they are situated.

Further detailed statistics of real and personal property will be found under the heading of Table 5, Part II of this report.



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SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

The following table shows the sources and value of the income of the Indians during the past four years, and it will be observed that the increases have been sufficient to offset in a great measure the increase in the cost of living during this period:—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Value of farm products including hay.....	2,246,507 00	2,351,807 00	2,834,149 00	3,142,046 00
Value of beef sold and also of that used for food. ....	307,779 00	346,792 00	388,885 00	424,419 00
Wages earned .....	1,530,373 00	1,748,588 00	2,043,137 00	2,226,449 00
Received from Land Rentals and from timber... ..	117,126 00	109,743 00	137,088 00	166,299 00
Earned by fishing .....	655,528 00	721,988 00	823,298 00	950,943 00
Earned from other industries and occupations.. ....	593,298 00	908,216 00	945,527 00	1,314,420 00
Earned by hunting and trapping. ....	790,880 00	677,163 00	690,595 00	675,947 00
Annuities paid and interest on Indian Trust Fund...	450,496 41	436,189 00	555,628 10	616,341 85
Total .....	6,691,993 41	7,300,486 00	8,418,307 10	9,516,864 86

PER CAPITA INCOME OF INDIANS.

The following table shows the per capita income of the Indians by provinces during the past four years:—

Province.	1915 Per Capita Income.	1916 Per Capita Income.	1917 Per Capita Income.	1918 Per Capita Income.	1919 Per Capita Income.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta .....	57 93	75 29	96 39	106 17	103 76
British Columbia.....	64 57	67 34	74 56	70 73	90 35
Manitoba .....	54 72	62 10	64 34	66 43	63 14
New Brunswick .....	48 72	43 88	37 52	37 77	33 69
Nova Scotia .....	54 60	59 03	62 24	64 93	75 12
Ontario .....	66 51	74 77	70 20	98 66	107 32
Prince Edward Island.....	28 56	37 17	70 90	35 06	35 46
Quebec .....	42 36	42 73	54 90	66 27	67 33
Saskatchewan.....	71 13	79 84	90 51	111 38	121 96
Average.....	60 48	66 74	72 49	84 59	94 57

Further statistics with regard to sources and value of income will be found under the heading of Table 6, Part II of this report.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

Many of the Indians, especially in the more remote and outlying parts of the country still depend upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood. These Indians have benefitted very materially from the present exceptionally high prices paid for furs. I may here mention that there exists a certain misunderstanding on the part of many people with respect to the position of the Indians with regard to hunting and trapping. There would appear to be rather a widespread belief that the Indians are specially exempted from the application of the provincial game laws. This is not the case. It is true that in that part of Ontario situated north and west of the French and Mattawa rivers treaty Indians are allowed to trap ten otter or beaver without buying a license.



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This privilege was extended to these Indians by Order in Council of the provincial government. Elsewhere in the Dominion the Indians are obliged to comply with the game regulations in the same manner as other persons. The provincial governments have in many instances, however, taken the position that the game laws should be to some extent non-irritant in their application to Indians in view of the fact that hunting is their natural means of livelihood. It is the policy of the department to endeavour to secure special privileges for the Indians with regard to hunting and trapping in so far as consistent with adequate protection for the preservation of the game.

### CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION INDIAN EXHIBIT.

The Department has for the last few years held an Indian Exhibit at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa. This year it took the form of an Indian handicraft exhibit, in which the handiwork of the Indians of different reserves was shown. An Indian canoe-maker and his wife from Maniwaki occupied one booth and made during the week a 12-foot birch bark canoe. Another booth was occupied by three Huron Indians of Lorette who made snow-shoes, moccasins and fancy slippers. The third booth was used for a display of sweet grass basket work by the Abenakis Indians of Pierreville with two of their number making baskets throughout the exhibition week.

The exhibit proved exceedingly attractive, and the handiwork of the Indians in their different arts was very highly commented upon by the large number of people who patronized it.

### BUILDINGS.

Owing to the necessity of economy in expenditure, there has been very little new building undertaken by the department during the past year.

A new school is being erected at Alberni, B.C., to replace the one that was totally destroyed by fire on June 2, 1917.

A new barn is being erected for the Kamloops Indian Industrial School to care for the large crops resulting from the new irrigation system.

A new day school has been erected on the Tyendinaga reserve.

Teachers' residences have been erected for the Red Bank School, N.B., and Garden Village School, Ont.

Alterations and additions were carried out to the buildings at Tobique, N.B., and fire-escapes and ventilation systems were erected at the Abenakis School and the Girls' and Boys' School at Caughnawaga.

### ROADS, BRIDGES, WHARVES, DRAINAGE AND WATERWORKS.

A considerable amount of repair work of a permanent character has been done in connection with the main highways and bridges on various reserves. A number of concrete culverts and new bridges have been erected to replace old wooden and stone constructions, which previously entailed frequent expenditures for their maintenance, etc.

Among the reserves on which special road repairing work was carried out are the following: Doncaster, from St. Lucie to Notre Dame de la Mercie; Caughnawaga, Que., to St. Isidore and Ste. Philomene roads; Restigouche, Que.; Timiskaming, Que.; Rama, Ont.; Sarnia, Ont., the River and Second Line Roads; Kettle Point, Ont.; Stony Point, Ont.; Cape Croker, Ont.; Saugeen, Ont.; Tobique, N.B.; St. Peter, N.S.; Sheshegwaning, Ont.; and Fort Alexander, Man.



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New culverts and bridges of concrete have been erected to replace wooden ones on the Laprairie road, Caughnawaga, Que., on the main road of the Abenakis reserve, the Slash road, Tyendinaga reserve, over the Spring and Boston creeks, Caradoc reserve, and on the River road, Moravian reserve.

A number of drains have been constructed on the Six Nations reserve, Sarnia, Caughnawaga, Caradoc, St. Regis, and at Kamloops, B.C., where an elaborate irrigation system is in the course of completion, and on other reserves where farming is being conducted on a large scale.

A steel bridge has been erected over the McKenzie creek, at the Six Nations reserve, and surveys and plans are in course of preparation for the building of a bridge on the Dummy road, Caradoc reserve, and also at Broken Head, Man.

A number of waterwork systems are in course of construction to supply water to some of the large Indian schools at Caughnawaga, Que., at Sechelt, B.C., and also at the Indian hospital, Caughnawaga.

Substantial repairs have been made to the wharf at the Cape Croker reserve, Ont. Concrete sidewalks have been constructed in the main streets of the Indian villages of Caughnawaga and Betsiamites.

There is a useful co-operation between this department and the Water Powers Branch of the Department of the Interior. The technical officers of this branch in British Columbia have rendered material assistance to the department in planning irrigation schemes, and in dealing with the water records of the Indians before the provincial board; their services are gratefully acknowledged.

## SURVEYS.

## ONTARIO.

Two plots of land were surveyed at White Sand river and Sand Point, Lake Nipigon, for the use of the Indians, under a license of occupation granted by the province.

At the request of the Indian council, the village of West Bay was surveyed and posted and a plan made.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

The recently surrendered portion of the Poorman's reserve No. 88 was surveyed for the purpose of sale.

Surveys were made of the lands in the Gordon Indian reserve No. 86 exchanged for school purposes with the Church of England.

A subdivision into town lots for purposes of sale was made of a tract of land, named Lakeview (at Regina Beach), in the Last Mountain Indian reserve No. 80-A.

## ALBERTA.

Surveys were made for the purpose of deciding on the locations of certain roads and of certain sections at the south end of the Blood reserve No. 148 for the purposes of leasing the land.

A large portion of the Blackfoot Indian reserve No. 146 was surrendered to be leased; the land was subdivided for the purpose.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An exchange of a small area of land was made by the Cowichan band on account of the house of an adjoining owner having been found to be within the limits of one of their reserves. The necessary surveys were made.



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## YUKON.

The boundary marks of the Indian reserve at Lake Laberge were replaced at the request of the local magistrate to facilitate the prevention of the sale of intoxicants.

## LANDS.

Sales of surrendered, surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement No. 1, herewith, and during the past year 19,010.45 acres were sold, realizing \$104,656.57.

During the year 305 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act, and forwarded either direct to the patentees or to the different registrars of titles for the districts in which the lands patented were situate, in accordance with the Land Titles Act.

Returns of Crown grants to the number of 41 were prepared and forwarded to the registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the provincial secretary of Ontario covering lands patented within that province.

On the 7th of August, 1918, the lots on the Fairy Lake Indian reserve, in the counties of Annapolis and Queens, in the province of Nova Scotia, were offered for sale by public auction, at Caledonia, in the county of Queens, and a number of the lots were sold, realizing satisfactory prices over and above the upset prices. Subsequently the unsold lots were disposed of at the upset prices placed thereon.

On the 31st of July, 1918, tenders were called for coal on the North Thompson reserve, in the district of Kamloops, in the province of British Columbia, and a lease was issued to the highest tenderer, at an annual rental of \$305 for surface rights, and a royalty of 15 cents per ton on all coal mined from the reserve.

On the 1st of March, 1919, tenders were called for 2,484 acres of land in the township of Tupper and 2,776 acres of land in the township of Vankoughnet, in the district of Algoma, and province of Ontario, and a sale was made of the property to the highest tenderer for the sum of \$2,104.

On the 23rd of March, 1918, the Touchwood Hills and Qu'Appelle bands of Indians surrendered to the Crown reserve No. 80A, comprising 1,408 acres, to be sold for their benefit, and a subdivision survey has been made of a townsite on this reserve with the object of disposition of the lots for summer resort purposes.

Under an amendment to the Indian Act of last session, which provided for the enfranchisement of Indians not residing on an Indian reserve, not following the Indian mode of life, and being self-supporting and fit for enfranchisement, a large number of members of the Six Nations band of Indians have relinquished their rights in the lands and funds of the band, and have been duly enfranchised by Order of His Excellency in Council.

## LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual owners for lands on their reserves were issued during the past year to the number of 82, and on the 31st of March last there were current 2,209 location tickets.

## RETURNED SOLDIER SETTLEMENT.

As there is pressing need for securing land for the settlement of returned soldiers under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, the comparatively large areas of Indian reserve lands throughout the country, which were but scantily used by the Indians, were sought as a source of supply.

This department lost no time in inaugurating prompt and comprehensive measures in collaboration with the Soldier Settlement Board to take a complete survey of all



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available lands, and to make proper legal arrangements for placing these at the disposal of the Board. All the unsold surrendered lands in the market were turned over to the Soldier Settlement Board for acquirement, if, on investigation, they found the character of the land suitable for their purposes. It was realized that the Indian reserves in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta might yield extensive regions of cultivable land.

The areas of the reserves set apart under treaty were generous, but were given as part compensation for the cession of title, and with the intention that, in the future, the proceeds from the sale of the lands might form funds from which the Indians could be maintained. That they have legal title to the lands, which can only be surrendered and sold with their consent, is a fact sometimes lost sight of.

The department, acting in conjunction with the Board, arranged for a joint examination and valuation of these properties, and Mr. Commissioner W. M. Graham undertook this important duty. When the lands were found to be acceptable to the Board, and when a valuation had been placed upon them, Mr. Graham negotiated a surrender from the Indians.

In no case have the Indians refused to part with their lands for fair and reasonable payments, and the action has resulted in already placing 62,128 acres of land in the hands of the Board, and 9,134 acres, which had already been surrendered, were rendered available.

It will, therefore, be seen that Indian reserves in the western provinces have already furnished 71,262 acres for this important public purpose.

In arranging the financial side of the surrenders, great care was taken to see that the money paid for the lands would not be squandered, but spent in a way to advance the civilization of the Indians.

## LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, lease were issued in triplicate to white men at the request of Indian locatees, and for the purpose of increased production, to the number of 89, and on the 31st of March, last, there were 1,362 leases current.

## TIMBER.

The quantity of timber cut on Indian reserves during the year May 1, 1918-April 30, 1919, was 75 per cent greater than during the previous license year. The quantities cut under license and permit were:—

Pine.. . . .	..feet. B.M.	16,488,616
Spruce.. . . .	" "	2,511,955
Spruce for aeroplanes.. . . .	" "	1,125,435
Hemlock.. . . .	" "	1,963,965
Douglas fir.. . . .	" "	2,091,873
Other coniferous timber.. . . .	" "	728,539
Hardwood timber.. . . .	" "	341,153
Poplar and cottonwood.. . . .	" "	1,189,292
Cordwood for munitions.. . . .	..cords.	11,112
Cordwood for fuel.. . . .	" "	6,255
Pulp-wood.. . . .	" "	10,709
Shingle bolts.. . . .	" "	6,167
Ties.. . . .	..No.	12,875
Posts.. . . .	" "	5,921
Boom timber.. . . .	..cu. ft.	185,278

Owing to the curtailment of operations under license due to war conditions and the outbreak of the influenza epidemic the quantity cut under license was considerably less than in the previous year, but this was offset by the much larger quantity of timber cut under permit for sale by the Indians themselves.



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In addition to the above quantities the Indians cut approximately 20 million feet B.M. of timber for their own use and 28,000 cords of fuel wood, besides a large quantity of unclassified timber for the native manufacture of axe handles, baskets, hockey sticks and snowshoe bows.

Sales of timber and cash receipts during the year were:—

Bonus for timber on Sliammon reserve.. . . .	\$ 5,000 00
" " Seabird island.. . . .	15,100 00
" " Bersimis reserve.. . . .	141,000 00
" " Reserve 38B.. . . .	2,000 00
" " Block D Cheakamus.. . . .	6,000 00
Bonus for hardwood timber on Lower French River.. . . .	10,000 00
Dues on timber cut under license.. . . .	43,672 95
" " " permit.. . . .	30,488 06
Trespass dues.. . . .	3,425 58
Ground rents and renewal fees, etc.. . . .	1,587 50
Total.. . . .	<u>\$258,274 09</u>

There were twenty-five licenses current on April 30, 1919, being two more than in the previous year.

Estimates of timber and reports on land of seventeen reserves were prepared in the course of the usual administrative work and this data has been added to the record of the natural resources of the Indians of Canada which is in course of preparation.

The Indians in certain parts of the Dominion contributed an appreciable quantity of raw material during the course of the war by cutting large quantities of timber for the manufacture of aeroplanes and for use in the distillation of acetone in the manufacture of high explosives.

Increased efforts have been directed during the past year toward a closer utilization of the timber resources of the Indians by salvaging burned or damaged timber cutting of diseased or over-prime trees and a general regulation of all operations on reserves so that waste consequent on hap-hazard methods of lumbering may be reduced to a minimum.

Energetic steps have recently been taken to check and eliminate illegal cutting of timber on Indian reserves by white men and other unauthorized persons, especially in the eastern provinces, and the imposition of fines amounting in the aggregate to almost ten times the amount of previous years is significant of the results being achieved in this direction.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES BASED ON THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S AGENTS AND INSPECTORS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1919.

The local administration of the Indian lands, on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion, is conducted through the department's agencies, of which there are in all 114. The number of bands included in the agency varies from one to more than thirty. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. At many of the smaller agencies in the older provinces, where the Indians are more advanced, the work is comparatively light, requiring only the services of an agent. The work of the agencies is supervised by the department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies.



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## ONTARIO.

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Ontario: Alnwick, Bay of Quinte, Cape Croker, Chapleau, Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames, Christian Island, Fort Frances, Georgina and Snake Islands, Golden Lake, Gore Bay, Kenora, Lake Superior (Eastern and Western Divisions), Manitowaning, Mississaguas of the Credit, Moravians of the Thames, Parry Sound, Rama, Rice and Mud Lakes, Sarnia, Saugeen, Seugog, Six Nations, Sturgeon Falls, Thessalon and Walpole Island.

*Tribal Origin.*—The great majority of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, and are of Algonkin stock. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Mohawks of the Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of Brantford are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawattamies at Walpole Island, and Delawares at the Caradoc agency; these are of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—The principal occupation of the Indians in the eastern, central, and southern parts of the province is mixed-farming, including grain-growing, stock-raising, vegetable gardening, and dairying. There has been a great improvement during the past few years in their methods of cultivation, which is largely due to the work of the department's field agents.

An account of the part played by the Indians of Ontario in the campaign for greater production will be found on page 8. Statistics with regard to agricultural operations will be found on page 61, Part II. During the summer months the Indians find a profitable source of income in employment as guides and canoemen for tourists, surveyors, prospectors, and fire rangers. Some of them work as sailors and deckhands for navigation companies on the great lakes, and a number are employed on the railways in summer. In lumbering districts many of the Indians work in the lumber shanties during the winter months, and at river-driving in spring, and in the mills in summer.

Many of the Indians who live in the vicinity of the centres of population are employed as day labourers in the various local industries, such as canning factories, cement works, implement factories, oil refineries, iron works, box factories, brick and tile-making, flax pulling, etc.

Some of the Indian women are employed as domestics; and many of them derive a considerable income making fancy-work and baskets. At Rice Lake and Savanne some of the women and children engage in berry and wild-rice picking. The Indians still find a profitable source of income in the making of mitts, moccasins, snowshoes, and canoes.

*Health and Sanitation.*—The Indians of Ontario in common with other sections of the population suffered very severely from the epidemic of influenza and the mortality among them as a result of this cause was high. The department's medical officers and the agency staffs spared no effort in their efficient and energetic efforts to prevent the spread of the disease. Unfortunately it was impossible to secure adequate medical attention for the Indians living in the more outlying parts, a circumstance which is not remarkable in view of the fact that a similar situation existed in the majority of the white communities throughout the Dominion.

*Dwellings.*—The great majority of the Ontario Indians have frame houses, which are in many cases well built and comfortable, and compare very favourably with those found in white communities. Some of the Indians have houses of stone or brick. At the Christian Island, Georgina and Snake Islands, Fort Frances, Gore Bay, Kenora, Savanne, Fort William and Sturgeon Falls agencies the majority of the houses are still of log construction. In the districts included in the Chapleau and Fort William agencies many of the Indians continue to live in tepees.



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*New Ontario.*—Hunting and fishing are the chief sources of livelihood for the Indians of Northwestern Ontario and the James Bay district. Their only source of income is acting as guides and canoeists in the summer months. These northern districts are not suitable for agriculture, but the Indians are beginning to raise potatoes with some measure of success. These Indians live in tents throughout the year.

They are very subject to tuberculosis, although their health is otherwise good.

#### QUEBEC.

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Quebec: Becancour, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, lake St. John, Lorette, Maria, Mingan, Oka, River Desert, Ristigouche, Seven Islands, St. Francis, St. Regis, Timiskaming and Viger.

*Tribal Origin.*—The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, lake of Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette are also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, who are also of Algonkin stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, lake St. John and Seven Islands; the Abenakis, also of Algonkin stock, at Becancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, also of Algonkin stock, at Maria and Ristigouche; and the Malecites, also of Algonkin stock, at Viger.

*Occupations.*—In the agricultural districts of the province the Indians are displaying much keener interest in farming, and market gardening, and a marked improvement is observable in their methods of cultivation.

In the Gaspé peninsula and districts adjacent thereto, the Indians are chiefly employed in the lumber shanties. In the Maniwaki and North Timiskaming agencies also a number of Indians work in the shanties.

One of the principal industries among the Indians of this province is the making of ash and sweet-grass baskets. A number of them spend the summer in the country resorts in the United States, where they sell baskets to tourists. The Indians also make lacrosse sticks, axe handles, racquets, and moccasins. Some of them are employed as guides to tourists and canoeists.

The majority of the Indians of the village of Caughnawaga, situated near Montreal, are employed with the Dominion Bridge Company at Lachine, where they are recognized as exceptionally skilful in bridge construction and metal work. They earn good wages and many of them, therefore, are in very comfortable circumstances.

*Health.*—Although influenza was prevalent among the Indians of Quebec, the epidemic was not nearly so widespread as in the other provinces, and the mortality from this cause was much lower. In other respects the health of the Indians of Quebec has been normal during the past year.

*Dwellings.*—In the settled parts of the province, the great majority of the Indians live in houses of frame construction, which are as a rule comfortable and well built. Some of them have good stone houses. In the more remote northern district many of the Indians continue to dwell in tents.

*Lower St. Lawrence.*—Among the Indians of the lower Gulf of St. Lawrence the fishing industry has been carried on with greater success this year. The Indians are taking more interest in the work, and are now quite competent fishermen. For the past few years, while the Indians were learning how to catch and cure the fish, it has been necessary to engage a practical man for each band during the summer months to instruct them as to salting, drying, etc. It is no longer necessary to do this, and it is hoped that in future the Indians will carry on the work themselves. Their earnings have increased from year to year and they now realize the advantage to be gained by working during the summer months, which they formerly spent in idleness.



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At Bersimis, on the river St. Lawrence, steps have been taken to establish that band in the salmon fishing industry. Snow houses are being constructed and the necessary equipment prepared for operations next year. It is hoped that this will provide not only fresh food for the Indians during the salmon fishing season, but an appreciable income as well from proceeds of salmon sold, which will be shipped fresh to city markets.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Agencies.*—There are three agencies in the province of New Brunswick, the Northeastern, located at Buctouche, the Northern, located at Perth, and the Southwestern, located at Fredericton.

*Tribal Origin.*—The majority of the Indians of New Brunswick belong to the Micmac race, which is of Algonkin stock. In addition to these there are some bands of Malecites, also of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—In the northeastern division the Indians are engaged in fishing, hunting, trapping, and farming. A number work in the lumber woods during winter and at the lumber mills in summer. In the northern division the Indians work in the woods in winter, river drive in the spring, and are for the most part employed as farm labourers in the summer and fall. In the southwestern division the Indians support themselves chiefly by the sale of Indian wares. In all parts of the province the Indians are expert at making baskets, snowshoes, moccasins, and other Indian wares.

The Indians of this province are showing a greater interest in farming than formerly.

*Health and Sanitation.*—The Indians of New Brunswick, in common with other sections of the community, suffered heavily from the epidemic of influenza. Otherwise their health has been good during the past year. Reports of the departmental officers indicate that they are paying more attention to the laws of hygiene and sanitation from year to year and that a fairly high standard now prevails among them in these matters.

*Dwellings.*—The great majority of the Indians of New Brunswick live in small frame houses, which in most cases are well built and well cared for. A gradual improvement is observed from year to year in their dwellings and outbuildings.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Nova Scotia: Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish-Guysborough, Richmond, Victoria, Inverness, Kings, two in Hants county (Windsor and Shubenacadie), and two in Cape Breton county (Sydney and Eskasoni).

*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of Nova Scotia, numbering about two thousand, are Micmacs. They are of Algonkin stock.

*Occupations.*—The occupations followed by Indians in Nova Scotia are varied, rather more so than those ordinarily engaged in by other inhabitants of the province. Indians, residing permanently on reserves and forming organized communities, cul-



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tivate the soil. Their principal farm products are potatoes, turnips, garden vegetables, hay, and live stock—chiefly horses and cattle. A considerable number of our Indians do not live on reserves, but on private properties, as squatters, near railway lines. These make their living by hiring as day labourers, and by the manufacture of Indian wares, which are always in very good demand at remunerative prices. This latter occupation is a fruitful source of income to all the Nova Scotia Indians at certain periods of the year and includes the manufacture of hockey sticks, axe-handles, pick-handles, butter-tubs, baskets of various kinds for different purposes, fancy moccasins, etc. Between seed time and harvest many of the younger Indians leave their homes to work at industrial centres, such as the Sydneys, New Glasgow, and Halifax, where they readily find profitable employment. A certain class make lumbering in its various branches their chief occupation. They assist in cutting the timber in the forests, in conveying it to the saw-mills, and finally, in converting it into boards, deals, scantling, shingles, laths, etc. Other occupations in which the Indians of Nova Scotia engage at seasonable times are fishing, trapping fur-bearing animals, and acting as guides for sportsmen.

*Health and Sanitation.*—The Indians of Nova Scotia in common with those in all other parts of the Dominion suffered severely during the past year from the epidemic of influenza. They also underwent an epidemic of small-pox. The percentage of deaths as a result of the epidemic of influenza among the Indians in this province, however, was not as high as in the case of the white population.

The Indians of Nova Scotia are gradually acquiring a better understanding of the necessity for observing in a practical way the sanitary regulations prescribed for their benefit by the department, and consequently their general health is improving. Tuberculosis, once rampant among them, seems to be slowly disappearing.

*Dwellings.*—On all the reserves in this province the houses of the Indians as a rule are small frame buildings, usually well constructed. Squatters on private property live in shacks covered with tar paper.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*Agency.*—There is but one agency for the whole province which includes the reserves of Lennox Island, Rocky Point, Scotchfort and Morell. The population which at the last census was 292 seems to have decreased to a considerable extent. This decrease has been caused by the demand for labour in the neighbouring provinces and it is difficult to ascertain where their permanent domicile is, as they frequently move from one province to another.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of Prince Edward Island belong to the Micmac tribe, which is of Algonkin stock.

*Health.*—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. The epidemic of influenza, which was so disastrous in other places, did not cause such ravages in this province; only three deaths being directly due thereto. They have been very careful to observe the rules of sanitation laid down by the Department.

*Occupations.*—The Indians of this province devote considerable attention to the working of the land. Practically every able-bodied Prince Edward Island Indian of military age has seen overseas service in the Great War, and there is a keen desire among the Indian returned soldiers to acquire land from their less industrious neighbours and to prepare to work it more intelligently and with more energy. Some have devoted themselves to fishing, but the greater part are engaged in the making of baskets and other Indian wares. The principal difficulty encountered by the Indians



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in this industry is obtaining the raw material for the making of baskets. There is no ash for the purpose on the reserves and indeed throughout the entire province there is now only a very limited quantity. Some go to New Brunswick and procure the necessary lumber. An effort is now being made to secure a supply of ash co-operatively for this purpose.

*Care of Stock.*—They are careful of the animals they have and seem anxious to increase them. They also look after whatever machinery they possess.

## • MANITOBA.

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Manitoba: Fisher River, Clandeboye, Norway House, Griswold, Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah, Pas and Birtle.

*Tribal Origin.*—The majority of the Indians of Manitoba belong to the Ojibwa race, which is of Algonkin stock. Bands of Swampy Crees are found at the Norway House and Fisher River agencies and in the York Factory district; these are also of Algonkin stock. The Indians located at the Griswold agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie agencies. There is a band of Chipewyans at Fort Churchill; this tribe is of Athapascan stock.

*Occupations.*—Grain-growing is the principal occupation of the Indians at the Birtle, Griswold and Portage la Prairie agencies. Those at the Clandeboye, Fisher River, Norway House, Pas and Manitowapah agencies and throughout the northern districts still obtain their livelihood chiefly from hunting and fishing. The hunting and fishing Indians have not suffered from the increased cost of living, as the value of fish and fur has on an average since the beginning of the war been about double that during the five years prior to the war. These Indians are expert guides and canoeemen and many of them find employment at this work, for which they receive good wages.

In the more settled districts many of the young men receive high wages as farm labourers. Some also are employed at road-work, in mines and on railway construction, and in most cases their services have been found very satisfactory by their employers. Some of the more educated Indians work as clerks for traders and merchants and most of them have proved to be very efficient in their work. They are not as successful, however, when they undertake to trade independently, owing to their tendency to give credit to excess.

The Indian women on many of the reserves in Manitoba engage in making bead-work moccasins, in weaving mats from rushes, in making toy canoes, rogans, willow baskets, rag and straw mats, and other articles from birch bark, ornamented with beads or porcupine quills. They also engage in picking wild berries for the summer market, gathering wild rice in the fall of the year, gathering senega root, in mending and making fish nets, and in making clothes for themselves and their families. Some of the young women are skilled needle workers and earn a good living by making various kinds of women's wear for the white settlers. The Indian girls who have had a course of training in the boarding schools are much in demand as domestic help. They give increasing satisfaction as the years go by, and reflect credit upon the department's educational work. The majority of the bands in the province raise stock.

Statistics of the agricultural operations of the Indians of Manitoba will be found on page 60, Part II, and of their stock holdings on page 68, Part II.

*Health and Sanitation.*—The Indians of Manitoba in common with other sections of the population suffered very severely from the epidemic of influenza, and the mortality among them as a result of this cause was high. The department's medical officers and the agency staffs spared no effort in their efficient and energetic efforts to



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prevent the spread of the disease. Unfortunately it was impossible to secure adequate medical attention for the Indians living in the more outlying parts, a circumstance which is not remarkable in view of the fact that a similar situation existed in the majority of the white communities throughout the Dominion.

The officers of the department avail themselves of every opportunity to make the Indians realize the value of hygiene and sanitation, and there is a gradual improvement among them from year to year in these respects, which is particularly observable in the more cleanly condition of their houses.

*Dwellings.*—Indian houses in Manitoba are for the most part of log construction. These Indians are usually expert axemen, and for that reason their primitive homes are generally well constructed and are, as a rule, warm during the winter. On some of the reserves located near the more settled parts of the province quite a number of our Indians have built a better class of house. This improvement is increasing from year to year. In the northern districts the houses are still of a very primitive type, usually comprising a log wall with a roof made of poles and covered with mud, a floor of bark and brush, and an open fireplace, and only one room.

#### SASKATCHEWAN.

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Saskatchewan: Assiniboine, Battleford, Carlton, Crooked Lake, Duck Lake, Moose Mountain, Onion Lake, Pelly, Qu'Appelle, and Touchwood Hills.

*Tribal origin.*—The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are the Ojibwas, Swampy Crees and Plain Crees, which belong to the great Algonkin stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at the Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Qu'Appelle and Carlton agencies, and on the Moose Woods reserve. In the Onion Lake agency there is a band of Chipewyans, who are of Athapascan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Isle a la Crosse district.

*Industries and Occupations.*—Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations of the Indians of Saskatchewan. In the more unsettled districts, however, many of them still obtain a livelihood from hunting and fishing. Others derive an income from the sale of wood, pickets, senega root, etc. The hunting Indians had a very exceptional year and received very high prices for the catch of fur.

Nearly all the farming Indians are well provided with modern machinery, and implements, and in most cases these are well cared for.

The great majority of the bands in the province own herds of horses and cattle. As a general rule the Indians take good care of their stock, and some of it is of exceptionally fine quality.

Statistics of their agricultural operations will be found on page 62, Part II, and of their stock holdings on page 70, Part II.

*Health and Sanitation.*—There was a very heavy mortality among the Indians of Saskatchewan as a result of the epidemic of influenza, which was prevalent on practically all the reserves in the province. Very few of the Indians escaped this malady, and many of them have been left in a very delicate state of health as a result thereof. In some localities it was accompanied by a form of bronchial pneumonia of a virulent nature. The department's medical officers and the agency staffs spared no effort in their efficient and energetic efforts to prevent the spread of the disease. Unfortunately it was impossible to secure adequate medical attention for the Indians living in the more outlying parts, a circumstance which is not remarkable in view of the fact that a similar situation existed in the majority of the white communities throughout the Dominion. Apart from the ravages of influenza, the general health of the reserves



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in Saskatchewan has been steadily improving from year to year. This improvement is to be noted in the gradual decrease in the number of cases of scrofula and tuberculosis and may be attributed in large measure to better food, greater personal cleanliness and a better understanding and observation of sanitary precautions.

*Dwellings.*—The great majority of the Indian dwellings in this province are of log construction. In the more settled districts they are usually two storied, shingle-roofed and well built. On the reserves which are farther removed from the centres of civilization the old style one or two-roomed, mud or thatched-roof shacks of a very primitive type still predominate. Many of the Indians live in tents in summer. Some of the more progressive Indians are beginning to erect frame houses.

## ALBERTA.

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of Alberta: Blackfoot, Blood, Edmonton, Hobbema, Peigan, Saddle Lake, Sareee, Stony, and Lesser Slave Lake.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Alberta Indians are of Algonkin stock, with the exception of the Sareees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake agency, who are Athapasean, the St. Paul's band in the Edmonton Agency, who are Iroquoian, and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkin Indians of Alberta are subdivided into the Blackfoot nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies, Plain Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake and Hobbema agencies, and a band of Ojibwas at Moberley Lake, in the Lesser Slave Lake agency.

*Industries and Occupations.*—The principal occupations of the Alberta Indians are farming and stock-raising in the settled parts of the province. In the more remote northern districts they continue to gain their livelihood almost entirely by hunting, fishing and trapping. Many of the Indians have found profitable employment during the past year working for white settlers, farmers and ranchers, from whom they received high wages.

An account of the activities on the reserves in Alberta in connection with the greater production campaign will be found on page 9.

Practically all the bands in the province own herds of horses and cattle, and their stock is of a very fine quality. The Blood Indians have the largest herds, comprising upwards of 4,000 head of the finest beef cattle in the West. The Indians, as a general rule, care for their stock well.

Detailed statistics with regard to the stock held by the Indians of Alberta will be found on page 68, Part II, of this report.

The Indian farmers are well supplied with modern machinery and implements, except in the Stony and Lesser Slave Lake agencies, where little farming is done.

Statistics of the grain and root production will be found on page 60, Part II.

*Health and Sanitation.*—The Indians of Alberta in common with other sections of the population suffered severely from the epidemic of influenza. The department's medical officers and the agency staffs spared no effort in their efficient and energetic efforts to prevent the spread of the disease. Unfortunately it was impossible to secure adequate medical attention for the Indians living in the more outlying parts, a circumstance which is not remarkable in view of the fact that a similar situation existed in the majority of the white communities throughout the Dominion.

During the summer of 1918 an epidemic of small-pox broke out among the Indians of the Hobbema agency, but the disease was effectively checked by quarantine and



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vaccination, and only two deaths resulted from it. There has been an improvement in the number of cases of tuberculosis and scrofula among these Indians, and sanitary precautions are being practised more carefully by them.

*Dwellings.*—With the exception of those living in the more remote northern districts, the great majority of the Indians of Alberta have modern frame houses, which in many cases are well built, well lighted, and well ventilated. Many of them have good barns, implements sheds and stables. Some of the Indians still live in tents and tepees in summer.

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

*Agencies.*—The department has only two agencies in the Northwest Territories one being located at Simpson, and the other at Fort Smith.

*Tribal Origin.*—The principal tribes found in the far north are the Slaves, Hares, Loucheux, Secanies, Dogribs, Yellow-knives, Chipewyans and Caribou Eaters. All these tribes are of Athapascan stock. There are a few Crees in the neighbourhood of Chipewyan. These are of Algonkin stock. The most northerly tribes are the Tukudah, who extend to the Mackenzie Delta, and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Copper Mine river. The territory occupied by these two last mentioned tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

*Occupations.*—These Indians are solely dependent upon fishing and hunting. In view of their nomadic mode of life it is difficult to induce them to take up agricultural pursuits, and they do no farming or gardening, with the exception of a few living in the vicinity of the forts, who raise some potatoes. In the summer some of the Indians are employed as pilots and deckhands on the steamers running on the Peace, Slave, and Mackenzie rivers.

*Health and Sanitation.*—Tuberculosis and scrofula are the diseases most prevalent among the Indians of the Far North. Those who live in tents throughout the year are generally in better health than those who spend the winter in houses.

Every effort is being made by the officers of the department to make these Indians realize the value of hygiene and sanitation, but it is difficult to instruct them in these matters, as they are still in a very primitive stage of development.

*Dwellings.*—The majority of the northern Indians live in bark or skin tepees all the year round. Those who live in the vicinity of the posts have houses of a primitive type.

#### YUKON TERRITORY.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Rampart House, Forty Mile, Blackstone, and Mooshide bands, known as the Hunkutchin or Big River Indians, belong to the Takudah tribe. There is a band of Slavies at Lancing creek who migrated from Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie river; another band of Slavies, called Nahanies, is located at the headwaters of the Pelly river. All the above mentioned Indians are of Athapascan stock. At Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon, and Carmacks there are bands belonging to the tribe known as the Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlingit tribe are found at Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

*Occupations.*—Hunting, fishing, and trapping are the chief occupations of all the bands in the Yukon. In summer some of the younger men work as deckhands on the steamboats. A few work on the land for the local market gardeners; others cut cordwood and raft logs, and occasionally act as packers.

Efforts have been made to interest these Indians in gardening. At one or two centres they have been induced to raise potatoes with a fair measure of success; they



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are born hunters and look upon that occupation as naturally belonging to them, hence their disinterestedness in gardening. Another factor is the importance of laying up a store of dried fish for themselves and their dogs for winter use during the salmon season, which occurs just at the time when the raising of crops would demand their undivided attention; this, in no small measure, accounts for their apparent neglect of gardening. The fishing is decidedly the more profitable of the two for them.

Quite a few of these Indians earn a good living; they are industrious and independent.

*Health and Sanitation.*—The general health of all the bands may be said to have been good during the past year. A little more attention is being paid to sanitation, though there is much room for improvement in many cases in this important matter. However, we hope by constant endeavour to increase the improvement. They are slowly learning the value of cleanliness, both personal and in their homes. All bands have been free from epidemics during the year. The Territory is, up to date, free from the Spanish influenza; strict precautionary measures have been adopted and are still in force owing to the prevalence of the epidemic in the neighbouring territory.

*Dwellings.*—There is little change to report regarding the Indian villages which usually consist of a number of small log cabins. Some of the older cabins are gradually being torn down and large and better ones taking their place, the construction of the new cabins is of a better order, more light and ventilation being provided for; some are being divided into rooms and the interiors decorated, rather crudely perhaps, but it is a step in the right direction. In most of the villages there are school houses and small churches, which as a rule are well built and kept in good repair.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Agencies.*—The following agencies are included in the province of British Columbia: Babine and Upper Skeena, Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Kootenay, Kwawkwalth, Lytton, Nass, New Westminster, Okanagan, Queen Charlotte, Stikine, Stuart Lake, West Coast, and Williams Lake.

*Tribal Origin.*—The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, and Okanagan agencies belong to the Salish tribe. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located in the Kwawkwalth and West Coast agencies; the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte Islands; the Tlingits, in the Stikine; and the Tsimshians, in the Naas agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake and Williams Lake agencies belong to the Athapaskan race.

In addition to these there are about 3,000 nomadic Indians in the province who cannot be correctly classified according to linguistic stock or tribal origin.

*Industries and Occupations.*—The principal occupation of the Indians living on the coast is fishing, at which they have had a very successful year. Many of these Indian fishermen have gasoline launches, which they often construct themselves with great skill and efficiency. The Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands are particularly proficient and are considered to be among the best fishermen on the Pacific coast. Many Indians, including a large number of women, are employed in the canneries. The occupations of the coast Indians also include logging, teaming, boat-building, and hunting.

Hop-picking is an important source of revenue to the Indians of the Kamloops, Lytton, Cowichan, West Coast, and New Westminster agencies.

The Indians of the Lytton, Kamloops, Kootenay, Okanagan, and New Westminster agencies engage in farming, including the raising of grains, fruit and vege-



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tables of all kinds. Marked progress has of late years characterized their agricultural efforts. They are well supplied with farm machinery and equipment, of which they take good care.

The Indians of the Kamloops, Kootenay, New Westminster and Okanagan agencies raise horses and cattle. They take good care of their stock, and are meeting with marked success in this industry. The Indians of the Kamloops agency own about 5,000 horses and about 2,000 head of cattle.

The Indians of the more remote northern districts still derive a livelihood from hunting and trapping.

Notwithstanding a few more or less serious unexpected setbacks and hindrances, the progress made by Indians of the various agencies of the interior of British Columbia during the past year has been most encouraging. The outstanding feature marking that progress was the increased acreage under crop. While this applied to all the agencies, it was, perhaps, more marked in the Kamloops and Lytton agencies, and in a few bands of the Okanagan agency. Prices of farm produce on the whole have been exceedingly favourable, and with the single exception of a drop in the price of beans, which affected the Lytton agency more than all others, there has been a great opportunity for industrious Indians to better their position. Not only were the Lytton Indians seriously handicapped by this fall in the price of beans, but a destructive frost made re-seeding necessary in a number of cases, and this made the crop so late that there was difficulty in saving it. Where mixed farming obtains, the failure or lessening in the price of any particular kind of crop does not have so serious an effect, but in parts of the Lytton agency beans are about the only crop that can be raised.

In the Stuart Lake agency it is gratifying to note the interest created among the Indians because of the well-bred bulls supplied by the department, and the superior quality of calves which have resulted. So marked has this been that white farmers are offering the Indians tempting prices for the calves, but care is being taken to warn them against selling and in no case to part with a heifer calf sired by one of these bulls. Most of these Indians are also being induced to keep hogs, and a few more have attempted dairying.

The prevailing wage paid for farm labourers and for work in the saw-mills and logging camps was higher than at any time previous and this induced many able-bodied Indians to leave their land and work for others.

The fishing season in the Fraser river was unsuccessful and those engaged in this work were barely able to cover their expenses. The Indian fishermen on the sea coast had a good season. Their fishing season was prolonged, and the cheaper grades of salmon which are usually in little demand were eagerly sought after by the canneries and abnormal prices were paid for fish. The result was that these Indians all made large earnings. Some of them have invested their earnings in larger gasoline boats and some have built new cottages for themselves.

In the lumbering industry wages were exceptionally high, and the Indians engaged in that work earned from five to eight dollars per day.

*Health and Sanitation.*—The most serious setback to the health of the Indians of British Columbia during the year was the epidemic of Spanish influenza which was particularly severe in the Kamloops and Lytton bands, the former having a death-roll of 194 up to the first week in December, 1918, and the latter of over 100 in the months of October and November. The disease was particularly hard on the aged and those of weak lungs. Several chiefs were among the victims. Industrially it interfered with the saving of the root crops, and in several instances fields of potatoes were left with the tubers in the ground, because so many were sick that there were none left who were well enough to dig them. Much more fall ploughing would also have been done but for influenza and its after effects. Where it was possible the patients were at once removed to the hospitals for treatment, and in cases where the sick remained at their



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homes the medical officers of the department rendered every assistance possible. In isolated localities where medical aid could not be obtained, the agent or constable visited the sick, and under the directions of the medical officers arranged for their care and supplied them with the necessary medicines. Pneumonia which frequently accompanied the influenza was the immediate cause of death in many cases. Many of those who succumbed were suffering from tubercular trouble or some other chronic disease. In other respects the general health of the Indians of British Columbia has been normal.

The agents in all parts of the province report a constant improvement from year to year in sanitary conditions on the reserves, and the department is making every effort to educate the Indians in this respect.

*Dwellings.*—The great majority of the British Columbia Indians, except in the more outlying districts, now have modern, well-built, comfortable houses either of log or frame construction. This is an evidence of rapid progress, as a few years ago nearly all of them lived either in wretched little shacks, or herded together in the large barnlike, unventilated and unsanitary structures, which are still in use in some of the more unsettled parts of the coast. The Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands, who are remarkably progressive, build up-to-date frame houses that will compare favourably with those found in the average white community.

## FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1919, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$8,665,137.35, had increased to \$9,238,786.67.

The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, \$2,038,499.24; and annuities by statute, \$184,471.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchases of stock and for ranching and farming expenses, was \$66,870.42. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$62,293.14, and withdrawals \$50,942.21.

The comparative statement hereto appended of expenditure covering the fiscal years from 1914-15 to 1918-19 inclusive, as well as the estimated expenditure for 1919-20, which includes the supplementary estimates, hereinafter shown, demonstrates the economy that has characterized the Department's administration.

The expenditure, not including Indian education in 1914-15 was \$1,211,288.62, and during the fiscal year just closed it was only \$1,051,292.31, which includes the cost of the influenza epidemic, which amounted to \$87,320. Had this epidemic not occurred, our expenditure last year would have been only \$963,972 as compared with \$1,211,288 in 1914-15, a reduction of \$267,316. As it is, it has been \$159,996. This reduction in the expenditure is all the more remarkable when the extra cost of the barest necessities is taken into consideration. Prices of such supplies as meats, provisions, clothing, ammunition and twine, seed, drugs, live stock, etc., have risen at least 100 per cent and in some cases even higher. Contracts for supplies at Winnipeg and in Treaties Nos. 8 and 10 have doubled and the cost of all services has increased considerably. The salaries of many officials in the Outside Service have been increased.

*Indian Education.*—The expenditure in 1914-15 was \$2,195,519.20 and last fiscal year it was \$1,786,797.21, a reduction of \$408,521.99, notwithstanding the fact that the grants have been increased.



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NOTE.—The estimated figures for 1919-20 include the Supplementary Estimates.

	EXPENDITURE.					ESTIMATE.
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	\$        cts.	\$        cts.	\$        cts.	\$        cts.	\$        cts.	\$        cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	3,757 92	2,919 95	2,788 87	3,224 86	3,215 79	3,225 00
Nova Scotia.....	22,801 15	28,599 19	28,314 82	28,161 91	24,298 45	28,300 00
New Brunswick.....	16,428 58	16,283 56	16,277 65	16,883 00	18,282 83	19,284 00
Ontario and Quebec.....	111,713 26	105,923 26	82,139 37	91,763 00	81,653 68	99,475 00
Manitoba, Sask., Alta and N.W.T.	646,145 97	558,054 87	558,108 30	558,148 28	535,899 26	556,414 00
British Columbia....	243,240 46	222,201 30	187,011 64	166,049 46	175,239 02	176,050 00
Yukon.....	21,493 54	17,734 86	17,623 22	14,354 00	14,703 90	15,000 00
General.....	145,707 74	117,547 29	122,999 55	122,997 52	197,999 38	128,000 00
Total.....	1,211,288 62	1,069,264 28	1,015,263 42	1,001,582 03	1,051,292 31	1,025,748 00
Indian Education.....	984,030 58	911,377 89	733,768 09	734,112 53	735,504 90	1,064,415 00
Grand total.....	2,195,319 20	1,980,642 17	1,749,031 51	1,735,694 36	1,786,797 21	2,090,163 00

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.



PART II

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TABULAR STATEMENTS







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Franklin Isthmus to Liverpool Bay	350
Herschell Island and Mackenzie Delta and Coast	250
Total	2,209
Total Eskimos	3,296
Total Number of Indians and Eskimos	109,249







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Hudson Bay (west side, including Chesterfield Inlet)	500
Franklin Isthmus to Liverpool Bay	350
Herschell Island and Mackenzie Delta and Coast	250
Total..	2,209
Total Eskimos	3,296
Total Number of Indians and Eskimos ...	109,249



TABLE NO. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION.

Agencies.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grains.		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Hay Cultivat'd	Hay Wild.	Other Fodder
													Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
ALBERTA.															
•Blackfoot . . .	3,338	9,756	1,018	381										6,000	
•Blood . . . . .	3,100	5,000	560	340		300								10,000	300
•Edmonton . . .	261	604	1,841	32,380		12,161							543	1,640	567
Hobbema . . . .	101	629	2,492	37,588		2,822								5,126	
Lesser Slave Lake	30	535	53	1,735		150								2,494	2,973
•Peigan . . . . .	1,798	114	860											286	
Saddle Lake . . .	264	2,426	563	10,433		325								3,395	
Sarcee . . . . .	75	750	469	1,610		150							25	637	300
Stony . . . . .													10	1,100	
Total . . . . .	8,967	19,814	7,856	84,467	2,181	15,908			164	6,669	42	1,874	578	30,678	4,140
•Drought and frost caused almost complete crop failure.															
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
•Babine and Upper Skeena															
Bella Coola . . . .			125						490	58,000	86	14,000	520	430	
Cowichan . . . . .	46	1,845	308	13,065					14	1,595	6	550	35	200	5
Kamloops . . . . .	518	12,688	1,008	32,890	87	1,721	8	205	105	3,400			1,084		
Kootenay . . . . .	107	1,605	792				425	6,560	773	118,165	43	10,304	7,242	450	496
Kwawkwalth . . . .									55	3,165	5	235	1,255	1,335	90
Lytton . . . . .	171	3,990	226	5,665	25	745	365	14,200	4	330			1,015	28	
Nass . . . . .		10							172	37,845				33	
New Westminster . .	28	1,170	349	19,020	55	2,040	98	3,112	296	21,500		233	786	327	242
Okanagan . . . . .	1,225	9,500	1,500	19,000	2	40	45	550	300	5,000	68	9,605	2,500	750	550
Queen Charlotte . . .									9	450	5	250	5	5	6
Stikine . . . . .									1	15				22	
Stuart Lake . . . . .			305	4,190	6	240			48	5,245	19	2,515	199	1,025	319
West Coast . . . . .								7	1	118	1	83	1		
Williams Lake . . . .	200	4,150	600	17,000					130	8,500	30	2,125	415	1,790	
Total . . . . .	2,295	35,158	5,213	110,830	175	4,786	941	24,634	2,670	310,238	902	40,850	15,057	6,395	1,708
•Oats cut for green feed.															
MANITOBA.															
Birtle . . . . .	1,106	10,928	935	19,317	476	9,735	7	63	19	1,603	4	329		2,081	1,176
Claudeboye . . . . .		45	25	605		15	20	444	50	7,420		275	100	1,080	
Fisher River . . . . .	32	343	197	5,224	98	1,933			103	12,100	27	1,045		4,295	
Griswold . . . . .	1,556	11,166	417	3,914	352	3,547			22	1,000	10	650		680	
Manitowapah . . . . .	85	1,373	79	1,949	48	901			73	7,028	2	160		4,675	26
Norway House . . . .									72	850	2			125	
Pas . . . . .									90	4,970				825	65
Portage la Prairie . . .	2,002	31,806	716	18,857	387	7,657			9	962				741	
Total . . . . .	4,781	55,791	2,369	49,860	1,363	23,788	27	507	438	36,833	45	2,459	100	14,502	1,267



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New Brunswick.									
Northern Division	22	154				400	13	82	5
Northeastern	5	70				1,380	5	46	8
Southwestern						38	3	140	4
Total	27	224	1,878	211	268	131	131	209	168
									217
Nova Scotia.									
Annapolis									2
Antigonish and Guysboro			500					40	10
Cape Breton (Cape Breton)	24	45	175	2	27	4	4	107	23
Cape Breton (Sydney)			30			2			
Colechester									2
Cumberland									3
Digby									5
Halifax									16
Hants			260	2	40	4	4	12	5
Hants (Windsor)			100					8	
Inverness			100					17	12
Kings			60	1	30	1	1	4	4
Lunenburg	4	3	185	9	135	2	2	9	20
Pictou	1	10	10	1	9			3	10
Queens									2
Richmond	1	13	160	2	45	3		5	10
Shelburne					2			5	1
Victoria			76	1	12	1	1	9	12
Yarmouth									
Total.....	5	73	1,655	181	300	144	144	122	137
									6,135
									47
									2,091
									693
									196
									44
Ontario.									
Alnwick	7	116	1,120	82	1,700			7	18
Cape Croker	43	800	6,000	10	210	11		330	16
Carleton	265	3,572	14,272	138	1,802	44		271	121
Chapleau									11
Christian Island	12	180	700	30	250	8		60	30
Ft. Frances	47	506	384						38
Ft. William									28
Georgina Island	30	565	1,820	14	375	15		209	4
Golden Lake	15	70	150	20	200				7
Gore Bay	129	2,118	3,950	50	715	22		458	109
Kenora			180	1	35				68
Mantowanning	478	9,680	18,472	181	3,825	223		2,295	550
Moravian	90	1,375	5,000	150	2,250	25		125	50
New Credit	66	1,203	16,605	120	3,275	5		65	15
Parry Sound			1,015	7	140			90	36
Rama	10	200	4,000			5		350	40
Rice Lake	75	1,800	7,400	36	805	14		120	41
Sarnia	300	3,600	12,500	330	4,900	98		826	63
Saugeen	70	1,200	5,000	40	500	15		30	30
Sault Ste. Marie	33	479	2,332			10		157	98
Savanne				1	46				41
Seuogog	12	180	630	15	180	14		168	6
Six Nations	560	1,960	215,640	2,100	34,000	75		910	340
Sturgeon Falls	12	360	960	7	200	5		130	19
Thessalon	21	415	2,040	13	570	22		495	73
Tyendinaga	210	4,761	28,585	350	10,500	23		464	120
Wapole Island*									
Total	2,491	35,140	348,755	3,695	66,478	645	645	7,880	1,972
									90,530
									1,411
									33,913
									26,564
									1,996
									12,709

\*Amalgamated with Sarnia Agency.



TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN, VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION—Continued.

Agencies.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grains.		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested	Hay Cultivated Tons.	Hay Wild Tons.	Other Fodder Tons.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	5	75	40	540			4	4	15	1,150	4	25	55	35	
QUEBEC.															
Beancour	3	35	20	360	3	45	4	14	2	80			14	4	3
Bersimis	1	12	2	30					5	243			6		
Cacouna	90	1,350	1,000	30,000	800	8,000	100	2,000	300	30,000	50	3,000	2,000	40	30
Caughnawaga															
Jeune Lorette	23	132	160	1,872	3	25	17	121	36	2,304	9	515	168	8	53
Maniwaki	6	58	20	410	1	11			4	180	1	15	15		
Maria															
Mingan	30	200	250	3,000	25	275	10	110	30	650	4	25	250	10	100
Oka	5	25	34	367	30	178	15	125	14	415			50		
Pierreville	57	568	550	6,000	200	1,950	50	500	148	3,500	10	160	225	10	130
Pointe Bleue	26	390	120	5,100	6	230	3	125	80	5,800	6	625	98	5	130
Ristigouche															
Seven Islands	125	2,000	440	6,589	65	624	80	989	318	7,100	40	1,592	379	300	512
St. Regis.	13	115	85	2,125	3	75	3	52	7	942	1	35	83		
Timiskaming															
Total	379	4,885	2,681	55,853	1,136	11,413	328	4,066	944	51,214	121	5,967	3,288	377	958
SASKATCHEWAN.															
Assiniboine.	445	5,900	753	10,775					12	1,800				1,845	740
Battleford	986	1,901	1,196	4,450	20	102			23	113	6	128		10,569	496
Carlton	606	5,323	816	5,920	39	188			39	396	12	92		3,786	1,089
Crooked Lake	1,822	28,514	1,054	23,369	57	412			16	2,570				2,112	109
Duck Lake	860	9,500	470	8,100	90	875			15	1,150				4,455	60
File Hills Agency	235	3,253	355	6,027	30	300			8	1,095	8	1,010		1,563	130
File Hills Colony	545	8,591	1,805	34,420	70	768			6	1,000	3	200		300	585
Moose Mountain	812	7,374	299	2,722					6	700				674	660
Moose Woods	35	555	72	935					10	524				1,000	34
Opion Lake	424	1,074	713	9,866	38	132			16	310	3	169		3,153	406
Pelly.	43	663	2,177	46,617	111	1,823			11	555				1,956	60
Qu'Appelle	1,774	19,544	1,254	15,379					9	1,151	3	219		3,107	229
Touchwood	1,104	12,232	1,990	23,992	92	307			94	1,295	14	787		3,356	2,797
Wood Mountain			10	...			3	8	54	135	2	17		269	
Total.	9,691	104,724	12,973	192,572	547	4,907	3	8	1852	12,791	524	2,622		38,172	7,395



TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN VEGETABLE AND ROOT PRODUCTION.—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grains.		Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Fodder.	
	Acres Sown.	Bush Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush Harvested	Acres Sown.	Bush Harvested	Hay Cultivat'd Tons.	Other Fodder Tons.
• Alberta	8,967	19,814	7,856	84,467	2,181	15,908			164	6,609	42	1,874	578	4,140
British Columbia	2,295	35,158	5,213	110,830	175	4,786			2,670	310,238	902	40,856	15,057	1,708
Manitoba	4,781	55,791	2,369	49,866	1,363	23,788	941	24,634	438	36,833	45	2,459	100	1,267
New Brunswick	27	224	118	1,878	21	268	13	209	217	3,888	104	761	161	25
Nova Scotia	5	73	66	1,655	18	300	14	122	137	6,135	47	2,091	66	44
Ontario	2,494	35,140	11,850	348,755	3,695	66,478	645	7,880	1,972	90,530	1,411	33,913	663	12,709
Prince Edward Island	5	75	40	540			4		15	1,151	4	25	55	
Quebec	379	4,885	2,681	55,853	1,136	11,413	328	4,006	944	51,214	121	5,967	377	958
Saskatchewan	9,691	104,724	12,973	192,572	547	4,907	3	8	185	12,794	524	2,622	3,288	7,395
Total	28,614	255,884	43,167	846,416	9,137	127,848	1,972	37,430	6,744	519,451	2,632	90,562	46,496	28,246

•Drought and frost caused almost complete failure in wheat crop.



TABLE No. 3.—LAND: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY.

Agencies.	Total Area of Reserve. Acres.	Acres Under wood.	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated.	Acres Under actual Cultivation.	Acres Fenced.	Private Property.							Public Property.						
						Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings.	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc	Carts, Wagons and Vehicles.	Tools and smaller Implements.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Saw Mills.	Other Buildings.	Engines and Machinery.	
ALBERTA.																			
Blackfoot.....	175,580	3,300	149,559	22,721	26,960	74	100	410	188	261	475	310		2			10	232	
Blood .....	354,086	4,760	334,511	14,815	37,400	45	240	340	230	300	540	2,000					18	245	
Edmonton.....	82,101	33,431	45,153	3,517	10,917	33	99	164	156	128	211	1,295	2		2	1	9	3	
Hobbema .....	78,950	75,771	244	2,965	24,560	5	158	241	215	209	414	918							
Lesser Slave Lake .....	251,418	150,684	100,586	148	1,172		206	350	61	51	212	667	1				13	48	
Peigan .....	93,142	700	88,535	3,907	15,450	20	64	82	152	47	159	820		1					
Saddle Lake .....	117,221	37,154	79,230	837	68,216	2	197	239	125	119	280	601			2		2		
Sarcee .....	69,120	40,000	28,348	772	69,120	39	5	34	52	48	125	250	2	1	1		2	8	
Stony .....	88,258	40,000	48,208	50	11,000	10	131	90	51	67	250	500		3					
Total.....	1,309,906	385,800	874,374	49,732	264,795	228	1,200	1,950	1,230	1,230	2,666	7,361	5	7	7	1	52	536	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	30,363	20,923	8,204	1,236	1,137	459	395	520	47	38	175	5,020		1		3	2		
Bella Coola.....	22,661	22,368	208	85	1,317	317	164	256	23	12	45	655		6			1		
Cowichan.....	19,920	11,125	5,406	3,389	5,579	609	32	302	315	124	441	4,890	4	7					
Kamloops.....	171,064	87,680	75,130	8,254	106,358	252	320	674	1,166	459	631	330	16	4	3			4	
Kootenay.....	42,316	2,320	38,208	1,788	2,157	47	149	190	230	56	210	335	5		1				
Kwawkwiltb.....	16,498	15,969	507	22	30	134	173	100										1	
Lytton.....	54,481	32,445	18,719	3,317	5,406	442	337	532	489	125	382	2,150	37	5	3			4	
Nass .....	63,004	62,392	320	292	204	495	63	97					12	5	2			3	
New Westminster.....	41,075	33,644	4,246	3,185	3,901	621	281	768	154	30	105	2,011	29	5	5				
Okanagan .....	147,339	51,038	85,231	11,070	29,500	84	126	464	430	174	480	1,000	8	5	1			1	
Queen Charlotte .....	3,484	2,074	1,392	18	21	155	52	57	1		2	425	4	2	2		4		
Stikine.....	415	15	399	1	1	11	98				7	2,058							
Stuart Lake.....	34,714	29,491	4,559	664	2,789	43	254	330	49	41	122	2,440	16	1			5		
West Coast .....	12,364	11,897	372	95	147	384	217	6	3		13	230	7		6				
Williams Lake.....	66,618	49,776	15,326	1,516	9,450	20	290	342	211	112	193	1,000	13			2	23	2	
Total.....	726,316	433,157	258,227	34,932	167,997	4,073	2,951	4,638	3,118	1,171	2,806	24,044	158	34	42	8	57	15	
MANITOBA.																			
Birtle.....	52,809	31,213	17,930	3,666	10,586	18	110	229	217	141	384	1,360	3		1		2	3	
Chandebowe.....	39,784	29,790	9,681	313	313	5	217	91	40	8	33	250	5		5		4		
Fisher River.....	93,446	92,532	457	457	3,569	30	227	245	59	84	151	250	2	1	4		10		
Griswold .....	12,294	900	7,276	4,118	1,376	38	67	145	186	108	267	508	2		1		5	2	
Manitowapah.....	81,429	40,413	40,571	445	2,538	3	351	533	94	133	492	1,305	10		10		9		
Norway House.....	26,208	20,582	5,555	71	61		435	20	7			460	6		3		2		



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Portage la Prairie	54,864	44,636	10,137	91	3,464	2,009	31	324	142	13	16	25	350	8	1	5	1	7
Portage la Prairie	22,452	3,800	15,248	3,464	3,770	3,770	211	116	161	79	74	192	415	1	1	2	1	9
Total	353,286	263,866	106,855	12,565	22,422	22,422	125	1,847	1,569	695	594	1,544	4,808	37	2	31	1	48
3,838 acres surrendered 1918 on Long Lake Reserve.																		
New Brunswick.																		
Northern Division	6,511	6,071	240	200	226	226	51	3	25	16	4	26	65	1	1	2	1	1
Northeastern	32,166	31,018	535	607	900	900	211	35	132	70	22	119	535	6	3	5	6	6
Southwestern	1,042	945	80	17	67	67	56		26	5		16	359		2	4		
Total	39,713	38,034	855	824	1,197	1,197	321	38	183	85	26	149	940	7	4	11		7
Nova Scotia.																		
Annapolis	400	395	3	2	5	5	15	15	2	2			25					
Antigonish and Guysboro	970	715	200	55	266	266	43	10	20	8		7	125	1	1	1		
Cape Breton (Cuskason)	2,805	2,000	205	600	707	707	24		21	13	6	25	600	1	1	1		
Cape Breton (Sydney)	659	657	2		2	2	25						50					
Colechester	155	120	20	15	15	15	20	6	4	1		7	25	1		1		
Cumberland	1,000	995	1	4			6					1	20					
Digby	1,600	1,321	225	54	150	150	22	11	4	1		1	20			1		1
Halifax	1,234	119	9	106	109	109	18	4		2		3	56	1		1		
Hants	3,250	2,852	300	98	98	98	15	2	19	10	3	15	100	1		1		1
Hants (Windsor)													20					
Inverness	2,755	1,949	326	480	550	550	34	1	4	16	4	12	120	1		2		
Kings	450	400	40	10			17		4	2	1	4	100					1
Lunenburg	2,000	1,398	390	212	320	320	19	11	24	16	2	34	128			1		
Pictou	320	175	120	25	100	100	31			4		8	100	1		1		
Queens	1,000	600	240	200	100	100	16	1	5	2	1	5	150					
Richmond	12,81	850	236	201	215	215	26	0	18	22	2	30	250	1	1	1		3
Shelburne							8					1	100					
Victoria	796	520	216	60	75	75	18	2	9	7	1	14	100			1		3
Yarmouth	21	12	5	4				2	1				50					
Total	19,696	15,078	2,492	2,126	2,646	2,646	312	61	155	163	26	166	2,473	8	2	12		9
Ontario.																		
Alnwick	3,575	900	125	2,556	2,800	2,800	40	2	58	51	92	140	85	1	1	1		1
Cape Croker	15,586	12,000	2,500	1,086	1,216	1,216	31	48	70	60	20	70	100	2	1	3		
Carleton	14,357	1,587	7,907	4,863	12,690	12,690	221	105	318	489	192	428	777	9	3	6		11
Chapleau	45,310	45,300	18	22	5	5	20	10					240	3				3
Christian Island	13,264	12,494	560	210	400	400	20	22	33	29	9	26	96	2	1	2		1
Pt. Frances	81,707	80,959	554	194	1,410	1,410	16	142	41	25	6	17	745	8	1	2		3
Pt. William	21,514	21,682	360	72	57	57	86	85	14	8	1	8	250	1	2	4		2
Georgina Island	3,574	2,792	592	190	400	400	14	22	51	45	10	28	150	1	1	1		1
Golden Lake	1,500	1,200	260	40	270	270	4	16	14	12	20	13	200	1	1	1		1
Gore Bay	14,570	11,859	1,679	1,032	1,884	1,884	14	116	292	121	20	165	610	3	1	4		3
Kenora	122,753	122,483	174	96	265	265	56	195	138	27	287	140	4,648	12	3	2		7
Manitowaning	179,685	146,921	27,883	4,881	9,009	9,009	56	480	1,267	468	287	850	3,975	12	3	7		6
Moravian	31,030	28,830	1,200	1,000	2,500	2,500	26	36	100	89	99	86	110	1	1	1		1
New Credit	6,000	100	1,900	4,000	6,000	6,000	67	7	102	95	37	130	450	1	1	1		5
Parry Sound	76,245	74,195	1,210	840	1,300	1,300	37	88	49	78	26	52	165	8	1	50		1
Rama	2,300	1,150	750	400	1,150	1,150	51	9	40	6	5	15	200	1	1	1		3
Rice Lake	8,860	6,950	810	1,100	2,100	2,100	47	17	69	79	55	75	165	1	2	2		2
Sarnia	51,426	41,641	5,773	4,006	9,147	9,147	149	107	431	419	169	450	1,000	7	4	5		10
Saugeen	10,050	5,030	3,620	1,400	1,800	1,800	45	40	125	150	32	150	300	5	1	3		4
Sault Ste. Marie	39,600	36,325	1,473	1,802	1,875	1,875	61	94	138	77	14	165	1,250	5	1	3		4
Savanne	101,267	100,709	512	46	108	108	139	2	40	11	1	2	3,468	1		1		1
Seaboard	800	60	225	515	800	800	8	2	9	10	3	12	75	1				







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Pelly	50,336	17,922	29,754	2,660	7,165	61	95	178	148	116	252	830	4	3	3	2	1,315
Qu'Appelle	81,087	6,180	67,367	7,540	17,435	28	133	256	263	175	486	867					
Touchwood	125,272	45,165	74,336	5,871	57,149	8	173	359	259	182	423	1,500	1	3	3	2	
Wood Mountain	11,520	10	11,487	23	1,280		11	5	6	4	36	81					
Total	1,244,776	343,793	860,734	40,249	225,645	79	1,619	2,402	1,915	1,566	3,471	9,615	21	3	25	5	54

RECAPITULATION

Provinces	Total Area of Reserve, Acres.	Acres Under wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated.	Acres Under actual Cultivation.	Acres Fenced.	Private Property.						Public Property.						
						Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings.	Other Dwellings.	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Thrashers, etc.	Carts, Wagons and Vehicles.	Tools and smaller Implements.	(Churches.	(Council Houses.	School Houses.	Saw Mills.	Other Buildings.	Engines and Machinery.
Alberta	1,309,906	385,800	874,374	49,732	264,795	228	1,200	1,950	1,230	1,230	2,666	7,361	5	7	7	1	52	536
British Columbia	726,316	433,157	258,227	34,932	167,997	4,073	2,951	4,638	3,118	1,171	2,806	24,044	158	34	42	8	57	15
Manitoba	383,286	263,866	106,855	12,565	22,422	125	1,847	1,566	695	564	1,544	4,898	37	2	31	1	48	8
New Brunswick	39,713	38,034	855	824	1,197	321	38	183	85	26	149	940	7	6	11		7	
Nova Scotia	19,696	15,078	2,492	2,126	2,646	342	61	155	102	20	166	2,473	8	2	12		9	1
Ontario	1,032,764	894,848	70,755	67,161	116,020	1,895	2,160	5,826	5,063	1,669	5,077	31,408	101	28	77	3	89	51
Prince Edward Island	1,527	726	404	397	397	49	22	23	26	2	5	460	1	1	2		3	2
Quebec	156,120	132,579	14,861	8,700	7,585	1,185	259	1,871	1,205	621	2,054	5,228	14	5	21	2	26	41
Saskatchewan	1,244,776	343,793	860,734	40,249	225,645	79	1,619	2,402	1,915	1,566	3,471	9,615	21	3	25	5	54	54
Total	4,914,104	2,507,861	2,189,557	216,686	808,704	8,297	10,157	18,614	13,340	6,896	17,938	86,367	352	88	228	20	345	708







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NEW BRUNSWICK.														
Northern Division.....	14	4	3	6	13	9	2	76	30	11	13	41	220	5
Northeastern.....	28				26	27	12	250		82	169	285		35
Southwestern..	5				1	..	1	55		25	69	811		19
Total ..	47	4	3	6	40	36	15	381	30	118	242	1,137	220	59
NOVA SCOTIA.														
Annapolis ..												15	15	2
Antigonish and Guysboro	1			9	10	10		150	1	3	16	30	15	5
Cape Breton (Esquason)	15	2	3	5	25	19		107	3		13	180	10	
Cape Breton (Sydney)														
Colechester ..	3				2			50			20	35		
Cumberland ..	1				1									
Digby ..	1				1									
Halifax ..	3				9	10		30		6	11	250		2
Hants ..	5	1			8	20	10	150	2	3	17	35		1
Hants (Windsor)								150		3	20	200	1	
Inverness....	15	3			24	16		62	2	3	33	350	7	2
Kings ..	4			2	3	2		100		25	10	150	1	2
Lunenburg ..	4			18	14	13	83	220		5	24	20	8	2
Pictou ..	3							40	4	7	33	40	10	3
Queens ..	1				2	4		20		5	15	10	5	10
Richmond ..	12			4	15	15	4	75	2	12	20	75	15	
Shelburne..				2						3	15	160		
Victoria..	6		1	3	18	12		50		9	23	162	3	
Yarmouth ..										9	18	2	20	10
Total ..	73	6	4	47	132	121	97	1,204	14	116	323	1,594	95	37
ONTARIO.														
Alnwick ..	25				15	5	20	293	1	19	39	1,770	130	11
Cape Croker ..	100	3			40	30	30	225	10	20	20			
Caradoc ..	258	19	4	37	149	122	153	3,105	2	2	80	584		8
Chapleau ..								200		165	310	5,400	164	153
Christian Island ..	35	4	1	4	16	12	50	250	12	22	35	200	10	20
Fort Frances ..	70	12			9	6			3	217	201	3,450	449	82
Fort William ..	18			4	28	50	70	380	25	350	480	820	400	250
Georgina Island ..	24				17	18	9	230	5	18	20	190	11	10
Golden Lake ..	10	1		2	11			200	1	20	40	200	6	20
Gore Bay ..	107				58	43	230	446	18	15	66	175	80	2
Kenora ..	48			15	19	13	3	95		317	299	7,825	412	208
Manitowaning ..	578	112	24	200	423	292	1,220	2,923	98	100	285	1,577	222	66
Moravian ..	84	11			41	22	28	950		2	35	75		
New Credit ..	111	21		21	116	54	105	893		2	25	150		
Parry Sound ..	64	3	6	6	52	58	33	425	10	62	240	730	23	
Rama ..	13	1	1		12	9	11	450	3	30	60	1,200		50
Rice Lake ..	47	6			57	90	153	875		80	99	730		25
Sarnia ..	350	75	5	36	200	160	260	3,100	12	125	200	4,500	30	24
Saugeen ..	100	12		10	60	65	50	400		6	75	400	10	15
Sault Ste. Marie ..	120	11	5	12	68	43	15	500	28	116	138	953	270	16
Savanna ..	3		2	5	7	6				302	337	6,540	410	56
Severn ..	8				5	2	5	110		11	10	675		222
Six Nations ..	900	325	40	1,050	960	1,040	1,400	34,960		23	201	380		5
Sturgeon Falls..	63	7	10	14	41	58		740	13	177	270	1,500	125	4
Thessalon ..	37	3			14	14	22	470	29	73	109	340	235	155
Tyendinaga ..	311	34	30	20	630	250	450	5,000	5	27	55	1,000	15	56
Walpole Island*														3
Total ..	3,484	662	143	1,436	3,048	2,462	4,322	57,220	275	2,301	3,729	49,631	3,002	1,459

\*Amalgamated with Sarnia Agency.



TABLE NO. 4.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY: GENERAL EFFECTS.—Continued.

Agencies.	Horses.			Cattle.					Poultry.	General Effects.					
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Steers and Work Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Young Stock.	Other Stock.		Motor and Sail Boats.	Row Boats and Canoes.	Rifles and Shot Guns.	Steel Traps.	Nets.	Tents.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		13	1	3		11	8			4	17	24	50	20	
QUEBEC.															
Becancour		3	1	1		12	3	4		2	1	2	6		135
Bersimis		4		1		11	6				112	151	1,400	13	
Cacouna										1	12	19	137		
Coughnawaga	10	450	100	200	150	900	400	1,000		5	50	100	150	6	6
Jeune Lorette	1	6			1	11					10	42	400		8
Maniwaki		47		2		47	37	48			71	125	1,687	54	62
Maria		2	1	1	12	11	14	30			10	21	120		2
Mingan										11	50	75	2,500		50
Oka	2	85	10	5		70	50	35			35	40	50		3
Pierreville		8	7	4		12	8	4			25	25	60		3
Pointe Bleue	2	49	9	6	19	103	35	114			170	460	7,000	165	200
Ristigouche		23	1	4	10	35	43	42			16	28	160		2
Seven Islands										1	300	500	10,000	200	250
St. Regis	2	174	9	14	17	237	166	240		12	75	55	625	37	7
Timiskaming		29	2	1		17	11	23			18	41	400	15	18
Total	17	880	140	239	209	1,466	773	1,540		32	955	1,687	24,695	490	746
NASKATCHUEWAN.															
Assiniboine	1	256	36	4	1	143	180					45	885		38
Battleford	10	819		19	69	426	448	201			10	223	2,640	138	184
Carlton		438	25	22	72	412	479	319			84	274	3,445	152	176
Crooked Lake		389	39	6	41	257	299					123	104	12	170
Duck Lake	2	410		1	214	430	671	47			13	169	2,600	20	110
Fife Hills Agency	1	100	17	2	39	146	140	19				58	120		44
Fife Hills Colony	3	135	15		33	150	64	21				33	60		
Moose Mountain	1	169	9	3	42	128	71					100	175	50	56
Moose Woods	1	77	7	2	32	84	133				4	20	150	1	12
Onion Lake		420	47	1	119	251	232				47	260	3,900	132	165
Pelly		245		7	50	291	306					144	1,990		96
Qu'Appelle		475		12	28	257	249	17				122	776	22	156
Touchwood	8	657	68	16	100	362	350	9				255	4,875	5	181
Wood Mountain	2	103	22	.....	3	1						13	42		13
Total	29	4,693	285	95	843	3,338	3,653	633			158	1,839	21,762	532	1,401



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RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Horses.			Cattle.			Poultry.	General Effects.						
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares.	Colts.	Bulls.	Steers and Work Oxen.	Milch Cows.		Young Stock.	Other Stock.	Motor and Sail Boats.	Row Boats and Canoes.	Rifles and Shot Guns.	Steel Traps.	Nets.
Alberta	37	10,275	427	164	310	2,812	4,343	2,490	1,947	364	1,464	9,300	591	1,634
British Columbia	279	10,740	2,310	219	1,437	5,948	4,253	4,039	28,359	3,886	6,426	36,153	1,736	2,954
Manitoba	26	1,622	47	51	387	940	861	243	3,413	1,953	2,693	30,925	5,302	1,908
New Brunswick		47	4	3	6	40	36	15	381	118	242	1,137	220	59
Nova Scotia		73	6	4	47	132	121	97	1,204	116	323	1,549	95	37
Ontario	59	3,484	662	143	1,436	3,648	2,462	4,322	57,220	2,301	3,729	49,031	3,002	1,459
Prince Edward Island		13	1	3		11	8		150	17	24	50	20	
Quebec	17	880	140	239	209	1,466	773	1,540	11,914	955	1,687	24,695	490	746
Saskatchewan	29	4,653	285	95	843	3,338	3,053	633	5,504	158	1,839	21,762	532	1,401
Total	427	31,819	3,882	921	4,675	17,735	16,510	14,279	110,152	1,537	18,427	174,602	11,988	10,198



TABLE No. 5.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

Agencies.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of House- hold Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1918-1919.		
										Value of New Land Improve- ments.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
ALBERTA.												
Blackfoot.....	\$ 2,812,530	15,120	100,028	\$ 12,240	\$ 61,794	226,535	5,300	24,000	\$ 3,257,517	\$ 111,192	5,570	\$ 116,762
Blood.....	7,016,720	16,100	59,800	38,700	85,500	310,000	15,000	12,000	7,583,820	7,000	2,000	9,000
Edmonton.....	1,178,633	11,010	53,935	11,100	20,275	65,500	5,390	7,215	1,353,658	2,875	665	3,540
Hobbema.....	947,760	24,160	21,125	.....	54,013	98,399	8,156	12,762	1,166,375	9,742	625	10,367
Lesser Slave Lake.....	1,293,630	1,204	34,600	.....	13,332	55,334	13,700	12,980	1,424,780	130	2,000	2,130
Peigan.....	977,210	3,805	28,480	22,200	39,754	202,780	11,786	8,760	1,294,775	10,140	5,000	15,140
Saddle Lake.....	862,846	3,115	28,125	940	21,570	70,375	4,040	7,230	998,211	10	.....	10
Sarcee.....	1,180,120	9,800	20,000	36,500	14,000	53,640	850	1,800	1,316,710	2,845	2,000	4,845
Stony.....	264,774	8,000	15,300	500	13,000	40,300	3,000	10,000	354,874	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	16,534,223	92,314	301,393	122,180	323,238	1,152,863	67,222	96,747	18,750,180	143,934	17,860	161,794
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Babine.....	65,262	17,950	123,100	15,435	14,150	33,100	44,200	31,500	344,697	8,100	7,100	15,200
Bella Coola.....	365,600	3,200	130,000	8,000	11,000	14,525	105,000	50,000	687,325	500	5,000	5,500
Cowichan.....	1,762,700	110,050	171,200	2,500	40,610	45,400	30,725	46,900	2,210,085	975	1,800	2,775
Kamloops.....	3,748,514	53,815	122,280	37,275	82,653	346,144	19,225	15,250	4,425,156	3,500	6,500	10,000
Kootenay.....	142,085	14,461	19,210	117,700	20,598	107,385	5,249	6,430	433,118	.....	150	150
Kwawkwalth.....	278,321	1,360	62,515	2,475	8,900	72,945	47,800	64,200	466,211	600	4,900	5,500
Lytton.....	967,478	12,875	61,425	22,920	30,694	4,450	6,075	19,875	1,194,287	5,800	4,200	10,000
Nass.....	991,822	17,700	255,145	96,390	1,500	56,415	75,000	33,100	1,475,107	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	1,606,145	12,851	131,000	53,700	13,000	229,000	47,290	63,200	1,983,601	.....	.....	.....
Okanagan.....	2,425,000	44,500	83,550	14,000	34,350	2,200	6,150	12,650	2,849,200	.....	5,000	5,000
Queen Charlotte.....	95,000	1,200	32,000	1,500	20,000	2,000	16,000	14,000	187,900	.....	.....	.....
Stikine.....	2,100	60	25,175	.....	6,223	3,265	18,284	34,250	89,357	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Lake.....	245,790	10,060	77,805	24,600	8,410	37,580	22,770	12,920	439,935	1,010	2,650	3,660
West Coast.....	114,000	3,635	107,500	.....	1,410	4,430	60,400	31,650	323,025	15	900	915
Williams Lake.....	544,425	19,875	49,050	8,900	34,985	112,930	8,950	6,950	786,065	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13,354,242	323,592	1,450,955	405,395	334,483	1,070,409	513,118	442,875	17,895,069	20,500	38,200	58,700
MANITOBA.												
Birtle.....	406,600	1,545	18,350	1,345	18,525	40,526	3,570	3,380	493,841	3,114	1,740	4,854
Candeboye.....	211,529	1,035	30,325	525	3,425	36,700	6,086	9,702	299,327	240	1,500	1,740
Fisher River.....	807,970	12,575	54,400	11,100	14,754	27,330	11,025	22,300	961,454	6,491	2,200	8,691
Griswold.....	200,500	1,045	10,320	7,200	25,800	27,800	2,250	3,900	284,815	790	225	1,015
Manitowapah.....	270,179	2,247	28,775	14,950	13,710	84,590	14,850	12,050	441,351	855	300	1,155
Norway House.....	81,000	550	42,800	.....	800	1,725	37,500	14,500	178,875	.....	700	700
Pas.....	206,050	4,180	35,300	4,600	5,885	26,310	37,000	18,350	397,675	.....	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie.....	354,040	3,305	8,775	9,650	18,776	20,760	1,450	4,405	427,161	10,420	800	11,220
Total.....	2,597,808	26,482	235,045	40,370	101,675	271,741	113,731	88,587	3,484,499	21,910	7,465	29,375



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NEW BRUNSWICK.	Northern Division.....	19,060	150	12,500	14,000	1,200	2,200	475	3,350	52,935	100	400	500
	Northeastern.....	46,340	2,260	26,500	32,600	4,700	5,100	6,500	16,000	140,000	225	300	525
	Southwestern.....	6,900	165	9,125	16,000	400	675	1,242	1,625	36,132			
	Total.....	72,300	2,575	48,125	62,600	6,300	7,975	8,217	20,975	220,067	325	700	1,025
NOVA SCOTIA.	Annapolis .....	1,000	40	1,200		75		25	135	2,475			
	Antigonish and Guysboro.....	10,000	1,025	2,000	2,500	75	200	250	150	16,200			
	Cape Breton (Luskason).....	14,000	605	9,000	7,000	2,600	2,000	1,600	1,300	38,105	200	100	300
	Cape Breton (Sydney).....	8,500		5,000				1,250	1,250	16,000			
	Colchester .....	1,800	50	2,500	900	250	300	180	350	6,330		600	600
	Cumberland.....	1,250		1,000		100	200	100	100	2,750			
	Digby .....	1,675	65	2,000	1,600	60	85	275	675	6,435	35		35
	Halifax .....	1,650	600	4,270		350	1,675	1,090	1,770	11,495			
	Hants (Windsor).....	10,510	500	5,000	2,500	1,900	2,000	700	2,500	25,610	50	200	250
	Inverness.....	9,725	1,100	9,100	4,200	450	2,950	500	250	1,000			
	Kings .....	4,000	100	2,800		300	645	550	860	28,935	50	100	150
	Lunenburg .....	4,000	320	8,250		1,035	2,375	305	300	8,450	10	20	30
	Pictou .....	1,000	150	4,650	1,000	250	300	625	1,800	19,405	200	725	925
	Queens .....	1,000	700	200	4,000	200	250	2,000	1,550	13,900			
	Richmond.....	7,000	350	3,500	12,000	800	250	1,500	400	2,750	100	300	400
	Shelburne .....	6,500	325	1,000	3,200	40	100	600	750	27,900			
	Victoria.....	150		2,000		350	1,450	400	500	2,240	50	25	75
	Yarmouth .....			125					600	14,825			
	Total .....	83,760	6,020	63,845	38,900	8,835	16,530	11,950	15,240	245,080	695	2,070	2,765
ONTARIO.	Alnwick .....	60,000	4,900	19,500	3,600	2,830	3,250	1,210	7,550	102,840			
	Cape Croker.....	115,000	3,000	40,000	30,000	4,000	18,000	4,600	15,680	230,280			
	Charleboe.....	141,905	17,445	89,860		22,800	28,975	700	32,100	333,785	300	650	950
	Chapleau.....	18,400	300	10,500	600		100	4,000		33,900			
	Christian Islands.....	29,400	850	7,500	2,000	2,100	4,600	2,800	2,700	51,950	150	500	550
	Port Frances .....	249,949	1,000	22,200	8,600	8,960	7,000	6,480	8,400	312,589	10,000	2,000	350
	Port William.....	175,000	700	30,000	3,000	1,500	9,000	7,000	8,000	234,200			12,000
	Georgina Island .....	32,150	1,050	6,500	1,300	1,530	4,990	1,110	1,700	50,330			
	Golden Lake.....	3,000	700	4,000	3,100	1,200	2,100	2,000	3,000	19,100			
	Gore Bay.....	80,000	15,020	28,000	22,700	9,500	22,500	4,970	15,600	198,230	680	925	1,585
	Kenora.....	122,937	530	15,480	210	4,392	5,044	18,778	17,725	185,096	45	510	555
	Manitowaning.....	242,000	17,820	62,750	26,600	4 2,425	86,850	18,100	36,800	533,345	1,120	3,125	4,245
	Moravian .....	95,300	5,850	30,600	5,000	8,500	20,000	1,100	1,100	167,450		100	100
	New Credit .....	210,000	9,000	44,000	10,100	10,000	24,510	600	12,000	320,210	100	1,050	1,150
	Parry Sound.....	122,600	950	20,900	17,300	3,980	13,500	7,621	16,000	202,251			
	Pama .....	40,000	3,000	15,300	13,200	1,500	3,400	1,500	7,250	85,150		400	400
	Rice Lake .....	110,000	2,900	45,000	9,000	5,200	21,650	5,000	11,000	209,750			
	Sarnia .....	628,267	14,223	77,135	21,250	23,349	46,400	5,007	15,550	831,181	1,000	850	850
	Saugeen .....	65,000	1,600	13,000	22,000	3,500	14,000	1,500	5,000	125,600		1,000	2,000
	Sault Ste Marie .....	50,400	2,600	27,000	25,500	6,500	13,250	8,500	12,650	146,400		800	800
	Savanne .....	101,570	216	7,750	75	2,488	970	19,659	14,982	147,710	25	505	530
	Segeog .....	68,000	1,790	2,000	500	655	1,470	350	1,000	75,765			
	Six Nations .....	1,092,400	436,960	688,000	55,000	291,780	300,900	4,000	75,000	2,924,940	4,000	1,200	5,200
	Sturgeon Falls .....	242,100	2,350	33,000	9,500	4,200	14,200	13,900	31,000	350,340	600	2,500	3,100
	Thessalon.....	134,668	14,000	15,275	10,500	1,130	10,050	20,400	8,450	214,463	4,222	1,200	5,122
	Tyendinaga .....	645,300	134,825	95,255	39,300	42,754	84,337	2,645	55,800	1,100,216		2,600	2,600
	Walpole Island.....												
	Total .....	4,874,826	693,579	1,431,405	339,935	506,773	761,046	163,530	416,037	9,187,131	22,222	20,115	42,337

\*Amalgamated with Sarnia Agency.



TABLE No. 5—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR.—Continued.

Agencies.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of House- hold Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1918-19.		
										Value of New Land Improve- ments.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	\$ 20,150	\$ 1,720	\$ 7,520	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,750	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,500	\$ 47,640	\$ 50	\$ 250	\$ 300
QUEBEC.												
Becancour	4,000	150	3,200	290	1,125	65	10	65	8,840	50		50
Bersimis	36,000	445	17,500	195	1,300	6,500	5,000		68,940			
Cacouna	1,000		3,650	150	200	1,155			6,155			
Cauhnawaga	750,000	9,000	410,000	60,000	40,000	125,000	2,000	65,000	1,461,000	700	15,000	15,700
Jeune Lorette	22,000	350	36,000	25,000	1,700	1,200	1,000	10,000	97,250	400	400	400
Maniwaki	31,190	4,015	13,415	2,093	6,566	11,151	5,310	8,200	81,940	385	395	780
Maria	22,600	540	2,000	3,500	800	900	300	2,000	32,640	25		25
Mingan			4,200	300			7,525	5,000	17,025			
Oka		3,800	40,000	3,000	9,700	16,000		4,800	77,300			
Pierreville	30,000	1,100	55,000	2,000	600	3,500	800	17,000	110,000	250		250
Pointe Bleue	34,200	5,000	26,200	6,000	5,500	9,500	25,000	10,000	121,400	2,200	1,200	3,400
Ristigouche	173,000	12,400	50,800		15,000	9,000	18,000	15,200	293,400		800	800
Seven Islands	500		3,000	1,200			58,700	12,000	75,400			
St. Regis	228,425	1,350	77,000	15,000	10,100	29,000	1,700	17,000	379,575		200	200
Timiskaming	23,000	600	7,000	1,000	1,400	6,200	800	1,500	41,500	200		200
Total	1,355,915	38,750	748,965	121,093	92,001	214,076	126,145	175,420	2,872,365	3,810	17,995	21,805
SASKATCHEWAN.												
Assiniboine	422,159	3,506	19,233	3,805	14,408	48,140	2,429	6,060	519,740	7,600	1,200	8,800
Battleford	1,504,783	9,775	25,800	200	42,325	122,347	9,550	14,800	1,729,880	3,215		3,215
Carlton	1,759,385	12,955	65,455	32,000	29,110	137,114	9,541	17,814	2,063,374	1,723		1,723
Crooked Lake	1,138,095	45,000	50,620	3,740	43,060	97,445	2,911	11,000	1,391,871	3,774	5,425	9,199
Duck Lake	1,832,310	21,161	38,900	16,300	37,204	142,331	4,442	12,519	2,105,167	1,200	300	1,500
Fife Hills Agency	408,984	6,875	11,050	300	11,350	25,700	1,170	5,420	470,849	900		900
Fife Hills Colony	277,845	425	53,000		18,500	24,230	450	6,750	381,200	750	3,000	3,750
Moose Mountain	240,704	1,200	9,500	2,500	9,300	34,340	2,100	4,800	304,444	1,040	400	1,440
Moose Woods	62,500	972	4,200	700	5,035	28,251	500	4,700	106,858	200	200	400
Union Lake	1,825,400	19,100	43,600	4,000	19,800	98,220	8,400	10,900	2,029,420	2,505	300	2,805
Pelly	452,733	3,400	27,900	3,700	24,550	61,000	4,050	11,800	589,133	1,800	1,300	3,100
Qu'Appelle	1,011,464	6,974	30,895	4,530	38,440	126,409	3,507	12,960	1,235,179	36,712	575	37,287
Touchwood	1,259,101	16,444	37,680	2,400	41,788	167,025	13,661	18,450	1,556,549	16,185	3,981	20,166
Wood Mountain	57,600	500	1,200		1,700	4,120	500	2,100	67,720	250		250
Total	12,253,063	148,287	419,033	74,175	336,570	1,116,672	63,511	140,073	14,551,384	77,944	16,681	94,625



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RECAPITULATION.

Provinces	Total Value of Lands in Reserves	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings	Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of House- hold Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	Progress During Year 1918-19.		
										Value of New Land Improve- ments.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
Alberta	\$ 16,551,223	\$ 92,314	\$ 351,393	\$ 122,180	\$ 323,238	\$ 1,152,863	\$ 67,222	\$ 96,747	\$ 18,750,180	\$ 143,934	\$ 17,860	\$ 161,794
British Columbia	13,351,242	923,592	1,459,955	405,395	334,483	1,070,409	513,118	442,875	17,895,069	20,500	38,200	58,700
Manitoba	2,597,898	26,482	235,045	49,370	101,675	271,741	113,731	88,587	3,484,499	21,910	7,465	29,375
New Brunswick	72,300	2,575	48,125	62,600	6,300	7,975	8,217	20,975	229,067	325	700	1,025
Nova Scotia	83,760	6,920	63,845	38,900	8,835	16,530	11,950	15,240	215,080	693	2,070	2,763
Ontario	4,874,826	693,579	1,431,405	339,935	506,773	761,046	163,530	416,037	9,187,131	22,222	20,115	42,337
Prince Edward Island	20,150	1,720	7,520	10,000	1,000	1,750	2,000	3,500	47,640	50	250	300
Quebec	1,355,915	38,750	748,665	121,693	92,001	214,076	126,145	175,420	2,872,365	3,810	17,995	21,805
Saskatchewan	12,273,063	148,287	419,033	74,175	336,570	1,116,672	63,511	140,073	14,551,384	77,944	16,681	94,625
Total	51,149,317	1,333,319	4,766,286	1,223,618	1,710,875	4,613,062	1,069,424	1,399,454	67,262,415	291,300	121,336	412,726



TABLE No. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agencies.	Value of Farm Pro- ducts, in- cluding Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals and Timber.	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	Earned by other Indus- tries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot.....	\$ 55,816	10,518	17,000	\$ 4,158	\$ 110	2,000	30,000	\$ 25,922 65	\$ 145,554 65
Blood.....	110,000	50,929	50,000	25,218		500	2,500	6,185 35	254,342 35
Edmonton.....	75,770	19,511	19,599		1,800	10,292	11,685	22,291 53	161,948 53
Hobbema.....	61,750	4,186	11,912		2,000	2,897	26,998	6,658 99	116,381 99
Lesser Slave Lake.....	25,299							13,520 00	38,819 00
Peigan.....	8,081	14,204	13,521	3,587				5,759 37	45,212 37
Saddle Lake.....	30,620	3,525	6,250		1,175	5,300	5,100	4,495 23	56,465 23
Sarcee.....	20,439	4,723	2,000	7,262		300	4,000	1,086 26	39,810 26
Stony.....	9,898	1,610	18,398	2,700		11,452	10,225	4,105 49	58,388 49
Total.....	397,673	118,296	138,680	42,925	5,085	32,741	90,508	90,004 27	915,912 27
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	65,400	1,400	50,000		10,500	20,200	34,400	224 95	182,124 95
Bella Coola.....	6,050	500	8,100		158,000	41,000	52,500	16 59	266,166 59
Cowichan.....	36,450	2,580	63,700		49,100	975	5,850	3,294 22	162,049 22
Kamloops.....	288,102			250				1,018 27	289,370 27
Kootenay.....	44,536	12,050	28,200		1,060	1,850	2,375	39 81	96,110 81
Kwawkwalth.....	800	300	20,150	494	144,500	1,450	27,050	68 35	194,812 35
Lytton.....	34,151	12,820	50,470			3,061	4,070	863 95	105,435 95
Nass.....	32,000	350	62,640		84,420	23,490	25,520	3,360 10	241,780 10
New Westminster.....	20,800	3,300	68,800	2,500	59,900	27,800	57,250	6,928 72	247,278 72
Okanagan.....	50,000	25,000	4,500	4,950	600	825	2,350	410 71	88,655 71
Queen Charlotte.....	3,200	5,500	12,000		24,000		10,000	31 56	54,731 56
Stikine.....	545		20,162		8,400	93,810	11,410		134,327 00
Stuart Lake.....	27,093	4,085	10,230		14,150	33,600	4,575	2,218 00	96,851 00
West Coast.....	178	75		115	96,500	975	6,315	21 70	101,479 70
Williams Lake.....	20,000	3,500	9,500			29,000	2,700	33 36	73,733 36
Total.....	638,305	72,360	408,452	8,309	651,130	278,036	246,365	18,630 29	2,321,587 29
MANITOBA.									
Birtle.....	55,835	3,285	7,350		810	3,790	4,075	4,043 21	79,188 21
Claudeboye.....	17,291	3,375	14,330	446	1,725	5,000		7,119 25	49,286 25
Fisher River.....	18,350	3,600	20,500		14,500	9,500	12,800	13,648 23	92,898 23
Griswold.....	34,554	660	3,500		300	2,900	1,350	3 60	43,267 60
Manitowapah.....	41,495	5,750	18,500	1,940	20,300	5,600	4,750	9,295 44	107,630 44
Norway House.....	3,350		22,000		28,600	68,000	19,500	13,105 00	154,555 00
Pas.....	13,220	4,100	16,500	270	11,500	40,500	2,000	13,804 02	101,624 02
Portage la Prairie.....	64,702	300	6,500			1,550	2,350	7,218 33	102,890 33
Total.....	268,797	21,070	109,180	2,656	77,735	136,840	46,825	68,237 08	731,340 08
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northern Division.....	2,700		14,800	100	70	85	2,400	1,666 84	19,451 84
Northeastern.....	4,598	200	8,000	2,500	6,500	500	2,025	482 84	25,180 84
Southwestern.....	955		13,300		500	750	2,025	35 71	17,565 71
Total.....	8,253	200	36,100	2,600	7,070	1,335	4,425	2,215 39	62,198 39



NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.					
Annapolis	100		550		89 00
Antigonish and Guysboro	600	100	4,500	200	9,633 47
Cape Breton (Esquimaux)	3,800	400	1,400	200	7,580 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)			15,000		15,014 51
Colchester	350		4,500		6,700 00
Cumberland	100		1,000	50	2,178 85
Dagby	250		160	60	1,620 00
Halifax	2,130	1,615	12,900	100	27,735 00
Hants	1,500	700	900	100	3,642 08
Hants (Windsor)			300		500 00
Inverness	2,410	166	7,000	3,100	14,576 00
Kings	600	80	5,000	500	10,680 00
Lunenburg	3,225	875	4,300	475	11,195 15
Pictou	545		10,000	500	11,545 00
Queens	800	150	700	200	2,437 32
Richmond	2,500	450	4,000	1,450	9,638 00
Shelburne	100		500	250	1,350 00
Victoria	3,200	550	5,000	500	13,225 00
Yarmouth			100		100 00
Total	22,010	5,086	77,810	7,735	152,550 46

(1171)

ONTARIO									
Alnwick	3,580	80	7,500	2,605	70	2,405	27	8,004 00	24,271 00
Cape Croker	5,000	1,000	20,000	16,000	2,100	150		22,455 02	66,685 02
Carleton Place	29,825	2,075	74,020	8,075	98	410	1,045	3,774 97	129,322 97
Chapleau	500		1,800		500	25,000		12,932 00	40,732 00
Christian Island	2,930	400	2,500		250	450	600	6,493 95	13,593 95
Fort Frances	5,595	190	39,800	300	40,300	31,400	4,500	10,925 16	123,410 16
Fort William	1,400	200	34,000	600	20,000	30,000	3,000	12,527 10	101,727 10
Georgina Island	4,190	800	3,500	382		55	1,500	1,689 06	12,316 06
Golden Lake	900	1,000	4,000	95		1,000	1,000	10 47	8,005 47
Gore Bay	24,500		26,600	500	350	500	2,650	11,984 79	67,684 79
Kemora	8,531	400	37,884	60	31,028	40,705	16,790	11,465 93	146,861 93
Manitowaning	88,615	14,130	93,780	4,450	9,050	7,280	29,585	20,345 57	267,235 57
Moravian	12,250	1,200	32,000	425	200	200	200	7,295 50	53,680 50
New Credit	35,755	2,500	25,600	4,279	100	500	3,000	5,947 53	77,481 53
Parry Sound	7,450	1,375	36,000	1,000		1,125		9,534 23	56,484 23
Rama	6,690	400	15,000	300	2,200	2,200	3,000	3,370 67	53,160 67
Rice Lake	18,000	5,200	13,700	750	900	6,060		3,066 19	51,391 19
Sarnia	39,682	4,500	47,050	3,700	650		5,100	13,659 73	110,691 73
Saugeen	8,000	700	18,500	4,000		1,500	2,000	17,598 45	52,948 45
Sault Ste Marie	14,570	1,930	19,500		10,700	7,000	9,500	14,192 19	77,392 19
Savanne	3,820	40	35,024		34,427	65,383	9,100	7,156 13	155,020 13
Seabrook	1,767	575	800	80	40	600	1,100	765 16	3,727 16
Six Nations	500,980		210,800	5,000				48,166 86	765,056 86
Sturgeon Falls	6,600	950	23,000		4,000	44,000	7,000	59,456 61	142,006 61
Thessalon	11,991	900	33,000	800	2,525	3,900	1,175	6,635 93	90,926 93
Tweedmouth	116,970	5,000	48,700	8,813	2,000	425	750	6,425 31	141,949 31
Waldpole Island*								2,827 02	2,827 02
Total	960,091	45,545	904,148	62,214	161,488	271,988	106,487	322,545 62	2,844,506 62
*Annexed to Sarnia Agency.									
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	2,150	150	550		950	55	6,500		10,355 00

- Automated with Sarnia Agency.

# Prince Luke Island



TABLE No. 6.—SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.—Continued.

Agencies.	Value of Farm Pro- ducts, in- cluding Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals and Timber.	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	Earned by other Indus- tries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
QUEBEC.									
Becancour	1,485	100	300			39,000	50	387,63	2,322 63
Bersimis	675	125	1,200	2,019	775		2,000	304 47	46,098 00
Cacouna			2,400	375	20	350	1,500	458 90	5,103 90
Caughnawaga	105,200	15,000	200,000	6,666	400		12,000	1,739 24	341,305 24
Jeune Lorette			25,000			1,000	18,000	831 30	44,831 30
Maniwaki	6,847	1,023	32,258	8,722	302	12,332	1,079	2,658 72	65,221 72
Maria	876	160	4,500	150	275	350	1,600		7,911 00
Minigan					2,400	8,000			10,400 00
Oka	7,100	1,800	18,800		100	100	400	549 80	28,849 80
Pierreville	2,000	1,800	340		75	300	1,500	342 87	6,357 87
Pointe Bleue	16,000	2,000	10,500		1,200	35,000	2,500	440 32	6,740 32
Ristigouche	15,740	800	32,000	3,400	250	750	8,500	298 68	61,738 68
Seven Islands					330	12,000			12,330 00
St. Regis	59,500	14,000	82,550	330	3,450	2,210	14,000	3,061 21	179,110 21
Timiskaming	3,625	100	12,000		75	3,000		1,877 14	20,677 14
Total	219,048	36,908	421,848	21,671	9,652	114,692	63,129	12,950 28	899,898 28
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine	39,967	9,660	1,675			800	7,425	1,925 46	61,452 46
Battleford	61,582	11,602	14,275	7,580	3,450	15,150	3,400	9,078 09	126,117 09
Carlton	40,658	15,342	18,036		3,218	27,978	14,285	7,938 31	127,455 31
Crooked Lake	89,387	12,072	4,800	13,594	1,250	2,100	2,250	14,631 18	137,834 18
Duck Lake	52,840	13,450	8,440	750	330	18,500	2,300	7,144 50	104,004 50
File Hills Agency	17,870		1,800			1,350	1,000	1,695 84	25,015 84
File Hills Colony	45,300	3,000	9,000	1,200	300	250	1,000	367 00	55,550 00
Moose Mountain	28,313	8,883	600			2,000	4,200	367 00	57,980 00
Moose Woods	7,500	17,450	1,800		9,000	600	1,000	3,675 91	23,458 91
Onion Lake	27,742	3,200	9,650	2,430		19,000	5,500	5,856 02	88,342 00
Pelly	50,700	3,200	21,500		2,550	9,200	3,450	5,856 02	96,336 02
Qu'Appelle	103,494	12,476	10,775		10,000	2,300	12,010	9,129 45	152,734 46
Touchwood	58,654	17,669	25,310			51,762	21,063	12,334 46	196,792 46
Wood Mountain	1,712		2,020	100		50	150	6,296 24	19,328 24
Isle à la Crosse District						24,000		10,970 00	34,970 00
Total	625,719	124,804	129,681	25,654	30,098	193,040	78,033	91,342 46	1,298,371 46



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RECAPITULATION.

Provinces	Value of Farm Pro- ducts, in- cluding Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals and Timber.	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	Earned by other Indus- tries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta	397,673	118,296	138,680	42,925	5,685	32,741	90,508	90,604 27	915,912 27
British Columbia	638,305	72,360	408,452	8,309	651,130	278,636	246,965	18,630 29	2,321,587 29
Manitoba	268,797	21,070	169,180	2,656	77,735	136,840	46,825	68,237 08	731,340 68
New Brunswick	8,253	200	36,100	2,600	7,670	1,365	4,425	2,215 39	62,198 39
Nova Scotia	22,619	5,086	77,810	270	7,735	5,693	33,675	291 46	152,570 46
Ontario	960,091	45,545	904,148	62,214	161,488	271,988	106,487	322,545 62	2,831,506 62
Prince Edward Island	2,150	150	550		950	55	6,500		10,355 00
Quebec	219,048	36,908	421,848	21,671	9,652	114,692	63,129	12,970 28	899,898 28
Saskatchewan	625,719	124,804	129,681	25,654	30,098	193,640	78,633	91,342 46	1,298,371 46
•Treaty 8 District						280,000		10,125 00	290,125 00
Total	3,142,046	424,419	2,226,449	166,299	950,943	1,314,420	675,947	616,341 85	9,516,864 85

•Estimated value of fur catch in Treaty No. 8 District.



SCHOOL STATEMENT.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

NOTE.—The "Standard" indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book used and therefore shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the curriculum, thus:—

Standard I	First Reader, Part I	Standard IV	Third Reader.
Standard II	First Reader, Part II.	Standard V	Fourth Reader.
Standard III	Second Reader.	Standard VI	Fifth Reader.

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Number on Roll.		Average Attendance.	Standard.					
					Boys.	Girls.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Afton.....	Afton.....	Antigonish County	William J. Rogers	Roman Catholic	9	9	18	5	2	8	2	1	
Eskasoni.....	Eskasoni.....	" Cape Breton	Mary Agnes E. Gorman	"	14	15	29	18	5	2	2	2	
Sydney.....	Sydney.....	" "	Catherine Gallagher..	"	19	16	35	18	18	4	4		
Millbrook.....	Millbrook.....	Colechester	Miss Jessie Scott	"	8	16	24	17	4	1	2		
Halfway River ..	Franklin Manor..	Cumberland	Miss Janet M. Fullerton	"		1	1	13					1
Bear River.....	Bear River.....	Digby	Miss Mary A. McGinty..	"	9	5	14	7	2	1	2	1	
Shubenacadie ..	Indian Brook	" Hants	Miss Mary A. Shortt	"	8	11	19	12	2	2	1	2	1
Whycocomagh ..	Whycocomagh....	" Inverness	Mrs. Annie MacNeil..	"	9	22	31	22	6				
New Germany ..	Lunenburg.....	" Lunenburg	Mrs. Rose L. Ford	"	4	6	10	4		2	1	1	
Indian Cove ....	Fishers' Cove.....	" Pictou	Miss Gertrude McGirr..	"	11	15	26	13	7	2	8	3	1
Salmon River ..	Salmon River ..	" Richmond	Miss Mary McDonald..	"	8	12	20	7	16	3	8	3	1
Middle River ..	Middle River ..	" Victoria	John A. MacRae	"	13	9	22	11	1	2	1		
Bishopville ..	At Bishopville ..	" Kings	Miss Florence Morris	"	2	1	3	1	1	1			
North River Road.....		" Kings	Miss Florence A. Lyons	"	1	2	3	1	1	1			
Total, Nova Scotia ..					115	140	255	123	64	26	23	14	5
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Lennox Island ..	Lennox Island	P.E.I. superintendency	Jacob Sark .....	Roman Catholic	15	14	29	10	8	9	2		
Rocky Point ..	Rocky Point	"	Miss Mary A. Mitchell	"	6	8	14	2	5	5	2		
Total, Prince Edward Is.					21	22	43	12	13	14	4		
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
Big Cove ..	Big Cove ..	Northeastern	Miss Margaret M. Roach	Roman Catholic	21	13	34	11	8	14		1	
Burnt Church ..	Church Point ..	"	Miss Rebecca Isaacs..	"	27	18	45	14	16	12	7	2	
Eel Ground.....	Eel Ground.....	"	Miss Delia M. Taylor..	"	11	19	30	9	9	6	6		
Eel River ..	Eel River ..	"	Miss Antoinette Blanchard.....	"	8	8	16	3	4	1	3	5	
Red Bank.....	Red Bank.....	"	Miss Ena A. Cormier	"	8	9	17	7	6	4			
Kingsclear.....	Kingsclear.....	Southwestern	Miss Ida M. McDermott	"	9	9	18	3	1	8	5	1	
Oromocto.....	Oromocto.....	"	Miss Alexa McDonough.	"	9	6	15	6	5	3	3	1	
St. Mary's ..	St. Mary's ..	"	Miss Mary T. Hughes.	"	10	15	25	8	3	8	3	1	
Woodstock.....	Woodstock.....	"	Miss Miriam G. Dunphy	"	9	6	15	5	3	2	4		
Dorchester (Superior)	Fort Folly.....	Northern	Miss Nellie L. Trites ..	"	6	5	11	8	3				1



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Edmundston .....	At Edmundston .....	"	Miss Annie Michaud		7	5	12	11	2	1	15	4	3	2
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	"	Miss Ethel F. McGrand		18	20	38	20	13	3		0	1	
Total, New Brunswick.....					143	133	276	148	89	56	73	38	17	3
QUEBEC.														
Caughnawaga—Boys .....	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Sr. Mary Gabriel (super. prin.)											
			Sr. Mary Agnes Teresa (1st teacher)											
			Sr. Mary Zita (2nd teacher)											
			Sr. Mary Luigarde (3rd teacher)	Roman Catholic	129		129	96	56	34	11	20	2	6
			Miss Margaret Regis (4th teacher)											
			Sr. Mary Gabriel (super. prin.)											
			Sr. M. Margaret of Scotland (1st teacher)											
			Sr. Mary Frances (2nd teacher)											
			Sr. Mary Ann Catherine (3rd teacher)											
			Miss Annie Lefebvre (4th teacher)											
			Mrs. A. Beauvais											
			Miss Mae Doherty											
			Miss Lita J. Smith	Methodist	12	12	24	18	8	9	7	3		
			Sr. St. Eugene (prin.)	Roman Catholic	7	9	16	8	9	4				
			Sr. St. Raphael (asst.)		9	10	19	11	13	2	4			
			Joseph L. Otis		48	37	85	32	45	34	6			
			Sr. St. Vincent de Paul (prin.)		5	6	11	8	11					
			Sr. St. Louis (asst.)		47	49	96	55	54	8	11	12	7	4
			Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (prin.)											
			Sr. Mary of St. Joseph (asst.)		37	38	75	47	16	17	25	12	5	
			H. L. Masta	Church of England	6	8	14	5	9	1	3			
			Sr. L. Woods (superior)											
			Sr. Mary Josephine (1st teacher)											
			Sr. Mary of Mercy (2nd teacher)	Roman Catholic	26	30	56	40	9	12	24	3	4	4
			Sr. Mary Donatus (3rd teacher)											
			Miss Annie Grimes	Undenominational	19	10	29	17	6	6	11	4	2	
			Miss Loretta McGrath (prin.)		33	32	65	32	30	10	11	10	4	
			Miss Lucie A. Foran (asst.)											
			Miss Aileen Foran		23	16	39	20	18	13	5	3		
			Miss Mary McParland		13	10	23	13	2	9	8	2	2	
			Miss Geneva Legarde		27	28	55	19	39	4	12			
			Miss Frances Saunders	Methodist	13	14	27	9	4	9	8	3	2	1
			Miss Helen J. White	Undenominational	6	10	16	7	8	4	3	1		

White School, attended by Indian children. Closed December quarter, 1918, no teacher.



SCHOOL STATEMENT.—Continued.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Number on Roll.		Average Attendance.	Standard.					
					Boys	Girls		Total.	I	II	III	IV	V
Quebec.—Con.													
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Margaret McCaffrey	Roman Catholic	16	16	32	15	16	6	3	4	3
Mania	Mania	Mania	Miss Josephine Audet	"	8	16	24	13	6	3	3		3
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Elizabeth (prin.)	"									
			Sr. St. Agathe (asst.)	"	38	30	68	58	25	30	7	6	
Long Point	At Long Point	Timiskaming	Miss Jane McBride	"	7	14	21	10	21				
Waswanipi	At Waswanipi	"	Harry Cartledge	Church of England	14	20	34	24	34				
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Miss Margaret Delorme	Roman Catholic	9	15	24	9	6				
Hunter's Point	At Hunter's Point	"	Miss Georgina Hunter	Undenominational	16	14	30	11	7				
Wolf Lake	At Wolf Lake	"	Miss Agnes Robinson	Roman Catholic	5	13	18	17	1				5
Rupert's House	At Rupert's House	James Bay	Miss S. N. Dixon	Church of England	16	11	27	14	24				
Mistassini	At Lake Mistassini	"	Charles Ischhoff	"	22	32	54	19	40				
Total, Quebec					611	643	1,254	722	573	275	204	134	44
ONTARIO.													
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Frank J. Joblin	Methodist	28	23	51	26	14	13	15		7
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational	13	11	24	19	4	2	9		9
Port Elgin	"	"	Miss M. C. Schultz	"	11	14	25	9	8	6	6		2
Sidney Bay	"	"	Miss Isabella Melvor	"	9	9	18	7	2	5	4		2
Bear Creek	"	Caradoc	Miss Lillabelle Graham	"	8	19	27	10	14	2	4		2
Back Settlement	"	"	Lyman Fisher	"	13	18	31	14	13	4	5		6
Muncey	"	"	Miss Mary McArthur	Church of England	10	13	23	13	17	3	3		
River Settlement	"	"	Miss Gretta M. Iveson	Undenominational	13	12	25	9	15	5	3		1
Oneida No. 2	"	"	Levi T. Dostater	Church of England	27	31	58	20	41	6	6		
Oneida No. 3	"	"	Miss Tenn M. Brodie	Methodist	27	23	50	13	36	6	4		
Franz (Public)	At Franz	Chapleau	Miss Olive McFarlane	Undenominational	3	8	11	7	7	3	1		
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	Fort Frances	Mrs. A. Spencer	Church of England	17	13	30	7	19	5	6		
Gull Bay	Gull Bay	Fort William	D. Ducharme	Roman Catholic	12	12	24	11	8	7	8		
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William	"	Miss Celina Trottier	"	7	9	16	8	6	4	2		2
Mountain Village	"	"	Miss Bessie Flood	"	14	11	25	11	10	4	5		
Pic River	"	"	Miss Celina Trottier	"	11	14	25	9	7	6	6		
Red Rock	"	"	Mrs. A. McLaren	"	9	11	20	10	7	8	4		1
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Mrs. E. E. Spencer	Methodist	12	7	19	13	8	4	2		1
Calabogie S.S. No. 5	At Calabogie	Golden Lake	Miss V. Doyle	Roman Catholic	4	5	9	3	4	2	1		
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	"	Miss Catherine M. Goulet	"	10	13	23	10	11	3	6		1
Sheshogwaning	Sheshogwaning	Gore Bay	Edwin Weeks	Church of England	9	8	17	9	5		5		
Sheshogwaning	"	"	Miss Elizabeth A. Leusch	Roman Catholic	11	14	25	16	7		5		1
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss Rose Fagan	"	20	20	40	31	14	14	12		
Buzwah	Buzwah	Manitowaning	Miss Lila A. Dodd	"	18	8	26	12	7		3		
Kaboni	Kaboni	"	Miss Marcella R. Hickey	"	11	15	26	15	4		6		1
Sheshogwaning	Sheshogwaning	"	Miss Madge A. Ferris	Church of England	7	11	18	9	12		6		



[illegible]

closed during summer months only. Closed during December quarter, 1918.

from September 30, 1918. <sup>2</sup>Closed June 30, 1918. Teacher transferred to Mission Bay School. Closed from November, 1918; no teacher. <sup>1</sup>Closed June and September quarters, 1918; no teacher. <sup>3</sup>Closed from June 30, 1918; no teacher.

11 Closed from June 11, 1915; no further.



SCHOOL STATEMENT.—Continued.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Number on Roll.		Average Attendance.	Standard.					
					Boys.	Girls.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ONTARIO—Concluded.													
1Sagamook.....	Spanish River	Thessalon.....	Miss Tillio Fitzpatrick.	Roman Catholic.	7	6	13	13					
2Serpent River.....	Serpent River	"	Miss Nellie Gallagher	"	10	12	22	18	3	1			
3Graham S.S. No. 5 ..	Twp. of Graham.	"	A. Marier.	"	2	2	2	2					
4Abitibi ..	At Abitibi ..	Treaty No. 9	Miss Christina Polson.	"	20	24	44	36	7	1			
Albany River.	At Port Albany....	"	Rev. John Griffin ..	Church of England	42	33	75	63	8	4			
Fort Hope	At Port Hope ..	"	Rev. G. Richards.....	"	16	18	34	34	9				
Moose River (French Post).	At Moose River.	"	Fred Marks	"	14	14	28	21	5	2			
Moose Fort ..	At Moose Fort ..	"	Miss Lucy I. Barker	"	12	15	27	23	3	1			
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga ..	Tyendinaga ..	Miss L. J. Warren ..	Undenominational	24	15	39	13	12	11	2	1	
" (Western) ..	"	"	Miss Jennie P. Thompson	"									
" (Central)	"	"	Miss Marguerite Millar.	"	13	14	27	10	7	4	2	1	
" (Mission).	"	"	Mrs. Irene Brant.....	"	19	8	27	13	1	5	4	2	
Walpole Island No. 1 ..	Walpole Island ..	Walpole Island	Miss Florence Macdonald	Church of England	23	9	32	15	2	3	3		
" No. 2 ..	"	"	Harold D. Watts.	Methodist	22	29	51	22	10	5	5	1	
					22	20	42	15	4	8	3		
Total, Ontario ..					1,340	1,282	2,622	1,265	469	457	253	111	4
MANITOBA.													
Black River ....	Black River	Chandeboye	Geo. Slater, jr.	Church of England	7	9	16	7	3	3			
Brokenhead...	Brokenhead .....	"	Mrs. Florence McKeynolds.	"									
4Deer Lake .....	Deer Lake .....	"	Alex. Murdock ..	Methodist..	11	7	18	8	1	2			
3Pekangikum .....	Pekangikum .....	"	Alex. Crato ..	"	21	11	32	19	8				
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander.	"	Rev. Chas. H. Fryer..	Church of England	16	11	27	19					
Hollowwater River ..	Hollowwater River.	"	Mrs. Theophile Bellefeuille	"	13	7	20	10	3	3			
3Patapung (Public) ..	St. Peter's ...	"	R. W. M. Ellison ...	Undenominational	9	10	19	9	6				
St. Peter's (North) ..	"	"	Peter Harper	Church of England.	10	8	18	8	1	6	7		
4Little Grand Rapids	Little Grand Rapids	"	Mrs. Mary J. Nanakwag	Methodist..	4	9	13	5	3	2	1	2	
3Peguis (Provincial White)	Surrendered part of St. Peter's Res..	"	Alexander Gowan.	Undenominational	26	38	64	34					
Poplar River ..	Poplar River...	"	William Lee	Methodist ..	9	13	22	10	8	9	2	1	
Bloodvein River.....	Bloodvein ..	"	Charles Mason....	"	17	10	27	3	5				
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	F. W. Gelling ..	"	12	10	22	9	2	2			
5Berens River (R.C.)	Berens River.	Fisher River	Rev. Frederic Leach, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	14	13	27	12	6	3	8		
	"	"	Mrs. A. A. Smith ..	Methodist..	11	11	25	17	5	1		2	
			(Miss J. Y. Huntsman)		21	12	36	17	10	5			



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Fisher River	Fisher River	"	(Prim.) Miss M. L. Williams (Asst.)	"	23	46	69	35	38	14	11	6	
Peguis North	Peguis	"	Nathaniel Asham	Church of England	12	13	25	9	9	8	8		
Peguis South	"	"	Miss Hattie Thomas	"	23	12	35	13	16	8	7	3	1
Oak River	Oak River	"	Miss Rowena Hayward	"	14	8	22	10	3	10	6	3	
Croft River combined	Croft River	"	J. W. Mallinson	Undenominational	8	5	13	6	13	7	2		
Fairford Improved	Fairford	"	Augustus Hyson	Church of England	12	15	27	13	18	7	2	3	
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	Jno. F. Favelle	"	13	16	29	18	19	5	2		
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan	"	Colin Sanderson	"	19	9	28	9	19	8	1		
Pine Creek	Pine Creek	"	Rev. G. Leonard	Roman Catholic	12	8	20	18	10	4	4	1	1
Waterhen River	Waterhen River	"	Jos. Jagloff	"	10	4	14	4	11	2	1		
Oxford House	Oxford House	"	Mrs. L. L. Atkinson	Methodist	35	22	57	30	57	8	7	3	
20 Cross Lake	20 Cross Lake	"	Miss S. Z. Richardson	"	17	16	38	12	29	8	7		
Island Lake	Island Lake	"	John W. Nichol	"	17	8	25	13	24	1	1		
Jack River	Jack River	"	Mrs. Mabel Marshall	Church of England	27	18	45	18	29	10	6		
At Nelson	At Nelson	"	Rev. W. L. W. Hutton	Methodist	6	16	22	10	8	10	4		
Norway House	Norway House	"	Miss Emily N. Royan	"	11	15	26	15	16	6	4		
Pas	Pas	"	Mrs. S. L. McGillivray	Church of England	19	13	32	17	26	4	2		
Chenawatin	Chenawatin	"	J. G. Kennedy	"	10	12	22	7	17	2	2		
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	"	Miss Margery Burrows	"	10	12	22	7	17	4	2		
Red Earth	Red Earth	"	Isabel Badger	"	12	10	22	16	17	3	1		
Stood Lake	Stood Lake	"	Louis Young	"	6	12	22	11	13	3	1		
Lower Redeen River	Lower Redeen River	"	Miss Emma Golin	Roman Catholic	8	11	19	5	11	4	4		
Roscoe Rapids	Roscoe Rapids	"	Alfred H. Chedoke	Undenominational	6	8	14	5	5	5	1		1
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	"	Miss Jessie G. Bruce	Presbyterian	10	8	18	5	10	6	2		
Total, Manitoba					558	490	1,048	493	686	189	116	48	1
Saskatchewan													
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	"	Miss Grace I. Frame	Undenominational	10	14	24	7	12	1	9		2
Little Pines	Little Pines	"	Rev. M. B. Edwards	Church of England	10	4	14	7	7	7			
Poundmaker	Poundmaker	"	John M. Secher	Roman Catholic	9	5	14	9	8	4	2		
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	Mrs. G. E. Marshall	Church of England	22	9	31	13	18	11	1		1
Abitibiakoops	Abitibiakoops	"	H. Hutchinson	"	13	17	30	14	13	6	7		1
Bar River	Bar River	"	Mrs. G. M. Pruden	"	12	8	28	8	15	4	1		
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	L. Elgin Milligan	"	4	6	10	5	6	2			2
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	"	20	23	43	18	24	12	7		
Sturgeon Lake	Sturgeon Lake	"	Henry W. Shaw	"	14	9	23	9	10	7	6		
Fort La Corne South	Fort La Corne South	"	John Leonard Lowe	"	10	12	22	10	12	9	1		
John Smith	John Smith	"	P. H. Gentlemen	Presbyterian	15	12	27	19	11	5	3		4
White Bear	White Bear	"	Miss Lillie Morrice	Methodist	11	15	26	13	15	4	6		
White Cap Sioux	White Cap Sioux	"	Charles Hawk	"	9	7	16	10	11	5			
Cold Lake	Cold Lake	"	Sister Eugene	Roman Catholic	26	16	36	19	31	5			
Frog Lake	Frog Lake	"	Charles Quinney	Church of England	14	11	25	8	21	1	3		
Long Lake	Long Lake	"	J. Francis Dion (Prim.)	Roman Catholic	9	7	16	6	16				
Cote's Improved	Cote's Improved	"	Mrs. J. F. Dion (Asst.)	"	22	12	34	19	22	10	1		
Keys	Keys	"	Miss A. L. Walker (teacher)	Presbyterian	4	2	6	4	5	1			
		"	Miss Sarah Dunbar (ass.)	Church of England									
		"	B. H. L. Dance										

1 Closed June 1, 1918, teacher transferred to Whitefish Lake School. 2 School burned November 5, 1918. 3 Closed balance of year. 4 Open during summer months only. 5 New school, opened August, 1918. 6 Combined white and Indian day school. 7 Indian children attend classes in Pine Creek Boarding School. 8 Re-opened August 25, 1918. 9 Closed during September quarter 1918. 10 Closed during September and December quarters, 1918.



10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

## SCHOOL STATEMENT—Continued.

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Number on Roll.		Average Attendance.	Standard.					
					Boys.	Girls.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
SASKATCHEWAN CON.													
Keeseehouse...	Keeseehouse.	Pelly.	Rev. N. A. Ruelle, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic...	12	8	20	7	2	5	6		
Day Stars.	Day Stars.	Touchwood Hills	W. H. Brookfield-Scharpe	Church of England.	8	4	12	4	2	3			
Stanley...	Amos Charles...	Treaty No. 10	Mrs. Mabel Morris.	"	14	17	31	24	7				
Total, Saskatchewan					262	218	480	292	91	65	21	7	4
ALBERTA.													
Paul's.	White Whale Lake.	Edmonton..	Fred J. Dodson.	Methodist	8	12	20	20					
Samsons..	Samsons'	Hobbema..	Rev. Robt. Steinhauer.	"	16	26	42	33	6	3			
Goodfish Lake	Pakan.	Saddle Lake.	Rev. W. R. Cantlon..	"	12	10	22	11	4	4	1		
Saddle Lake.	Saddle Lake.	Saddle Lake.	Peter Erasmus.	"	16	4	20	10	3				
Total, Alberta..					52	52	104	83	13	7	1		
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Fort Babine.	Fort Babine	Babine..	Jos. Morrissey	Roman Catholic.	22	25	47	18	14	10	2	1	
Gitwinkak..	Kitwinkar ..	"	Miss F. B. Kemp	Church of England.	25	17	42	11	6	5	8	1	
Glen Vowell..	Sicedach..	"	Miss Alice Jackson..	Salvation Army...	13	12	25	13	7	6	2	3	
Hazelton ..	Gitamaksh.	"	Miss Eliz. J. Soal	Church of England.	10	17	27	11	5	8			1
Kitsegukla ..	Kitsegukla..	"	Miss M. B. Wright.	Methodist	15	14	29	13	3	2			
Kitsegukla (New Town)..	Kitsegukla	"	J. H. Young	"	5	6	11	7	8	3			
Kispiox..	Kispiox...	"	Miss Agnes Menzies	"	12	14	26	10	14	4			
At Meamskinisht	At Meamskinisht	"	Mrs. A. Tordiffe.	"	3	8	11	5	5	3			
Rocher Deboule.	At Rocher Deboule.	"	Sidney Browning...	Roman Catholic.	9	16	25	15	11	4	1		
Bella Bella	Bella Bella...	Bella Coola..	Miss Kate Tranter..	Methodist	24	18	42	10	2	5	1		
Bella Coola...	Bella Coola...	"	Miss Mary A. Gibson	"	13	8	21	16	4	1			
China Hat...	China Hat...	"	George Edgar...	"	12	10	22	7	5				
Hartley Bay..	Hartley Bay..	"	Rev. John Gibson..	"	6	10	16	12	4	4			
Kitamaat...	Kitamaat...	"	Miss Eunice Heather..	"	21	17	38	11	3	3			
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	Redmond R. Johnson..	Church of England.	17	14	31	13	9	3			
Port Essington..	Skeena...	"	Miss Fanny J. Noble.	Methodist	12	14	26	10	4	3			
Koksilah.	Koksilah.	Cowichan..	C. A. Dockstader. ..	"	4	5	9	7	7	1			
Nanaimo.	Nanaimo	"	P. R. Kelly...	"	19	12	31	15	6	5			1
Songhees.	Songhees	"	Miss Rose A. Quigley.	Roman Catholic	5	3	8	4	3	1			
Alert Bay	Nimkish...	Kwawkwalth.	Geo. Martin Luther..	Church of England.	17	9	26	17	6	7			
Boothroyd..	Boothroyd..	Lytton..	Miss Lilly Blackford.	"	12	8	20	11	5	9			
Lytton ...	Lytton....	"	Miss Bertha Hobden..	"	6	8	14	7	4	2			
Shulus..	Shulus (Lower Nicola)	Kamloops	Rev. Geo. Davies..	"	9	6	15	4	6	5			
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks..	Nass.	Miss Sylvia Sturges..	"	9	15	24	10	5	2			



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Kincolith.. Lakalsap. Metlakatla.. Port Simpson..	Nass.. " " "	Miss Alice M. Collison. Miss Sylvia Sturges.. Miss L. S. Klippert Ralph A. Racklyeft Prin. Mrs. R. A. Racklyeft (Asst.)	Church of England. " " Methodist	26 25 22 42	21 21 17 44	47 46 39 86	22 37 18 25	23 20 20 48	11 11 3 25	6 10 6 6	5 5 5 6		
Chetahis.. Katzie.. Skwah.. Shummon At Armstrong.. Osaycoos Masset..	New Westminster " " " Okanagan.. Queen Charlotte	J. J. Maroney Miss Helen Coughlin. Miss Florence L.. Lawrence.. W. H. Grimshaw Win. Marsden.. Miss Edna T. Corson.. Miss Christina McLeod A. Adams (sr. teacher) P. Hill (jr. teacher).	Roman Catholic.. " " Roman Catholic.. " " Church of England	23 7 2 9 9 2 4 46	16 8 3 10 18 2 5 33	39 15 5 19 27 4 9 79	23 9 2 9 15 3 5 51	16 7 5 12 16 1 9 68	9 6 3 3 2 1 5 5	13 2 3 6 1 1 6 6	1 2 1 2 1 1 3 3		
Skidegate.. At Telegraph Creek Uluetset	Stukine West Coast	Mrs. A. L. Pakeley T. A. McGarrigle Miss Gertrude Lawrence	Methodist Undenominational Presbyterian..	14 10 9	18 12 15	32 22 24	13 4 10	14 12 22	11 5 2	4 5 2	3 3 2		
Total, British Columbia				550	529	1,079	500	611	211	164	74	17	2
Northwest Territories.	Fort Smith. St. David's Mission Port Simpson.	Sister Gadbois.. Mrs. W. S. Tremain. Sister McQuirk.	Roman Catholic. Church of England. Roman Catholic	6 6 4	10 6 4	16 12 8	5 4 8	6 7 6	8 2 2	1 3 2	1 3 2		
Total, Northwest Territories.				16	20	36	17	19	10	3	4		
YUKON.	Champagne Landing Moosehide Rampart House Teslin Lake Selkirk (St. Andrews' Mission)	W. D. Young Rev. Benjamin Totty Jacob Njootle.. Miss Carrie E. Bennett Miss Kathleen Martin.	Church of England. " " " "	14 18 6 17 6	11 15 9 9 10	25 33 15 26 16	5 8 4 8 4	25 22 12 14 16					
Total, Yukon..				61	54	115	29	89	22	4			

<sup>1</sup>Only the March quarter, 1919, return received.  
<sup>2</sup>Closed during September and December quarters, 1918. No teacher.  
<sup>3</sup>Closed from June 30, 1918.  
<sup>4</sup>Closed from November 15, 1918.  
<sup>5</sup>Closed May 1 to October 1, 1918.  
<sup>6</sup>Closed June 30, 1918 and teacher transferred to Lakalsap.  
<sup>7</sup>Closed during June quarter, 1918.  
<sup>8</sup>White school, attended by Indian children.  
<sup>9</sup>Closed during September quarter, 1918.



SCHOOL STATEMENT.—Continued.

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.	Number on Roll.		Average Attendance.	Standard.					
					Boys.	Girls.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ONTARIO.	At Chapleau..	Chapleau.	Rev. Geo. Prewer...	Church of England..	23	17	40	26	11	2	1		
	At Fort Frances....	Fort Frances..	Rev. H. M. Brassard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..	27	36	63	31	8	13	7	4	
	Shoal Lake.....	Kenora ..	Rev. P. T. Martin	Presbyterian..	31	41	72	16	21	20	8	6	1
	At Kenora..	"	Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..	33	43	76	30	13	11	8	10	4
	At Fort William	Fort William..	Sister M. F. Clare..	"	2	8	10	1	4	3	2		
	At Fort Albany....	Treaty No. 9.	Rev. L. Ph. Martel, O.M.I.	"	8	17	25	13	6	6			
Total, Ontario.	At Moose Fort....	"	Rev. H. Haythornthwaite	Church of England..	17	10	27	14	7	3	3		
					141	172	313	131	70	58	29	20	5
MANITOBA.	At Birtle	Birtle.	Mrs. S. Marshall.	Presbyterian..	35	36	71	14	21	18	10		8
	Fort Alexander..	Chandeboye..	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..	27	39	66	18	10	18	10	5	5
	Pine Creek..	Manitowapah ..	Rev. Geo. Leonard	"	25	49	74	21	10	23	13	2	3
	Sandy Bay.	"	Rev. P. Chagnon, O.M.I.	"	29	28	57	9	19	17	9	3	
	Cross Lake ..	Norway House..	Rev. H. Boissin, O.M.I.	"	46	38	84	14	16	24	15	15	
	Norway House..	"	Rev. Geo. F. Denyes	Methodist	50	48	98	35	10	10	25	14	4
	At The Pas.	Pas..	Archd'n. J. A. Mackay	Church of England..	33	42	75	20	17	23	11	3	1
	At Portage LaPrairie	Portage La Prairie.	Rev. W. A. Hendry.	Presbyterian..	27	54	81	19	16	26	14	6	
					272	334	606	150	119	161	107	48	21
SASKATCHEWAN.	Adjoining Thunder-child.	Battleford	Rev. A. Watelle, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	23	19	42	9	11	13	5	3	1
	At Lac la Plonge.	Carlton...	Rev. J. M. Penard, O.M.I.	"	21	40	61	22	11	19	5	4	
	At Lac la Ronge..	"	Chas. F. Hives	Church of England..	23	34	57	20	12	7	11	7	
	Cowessess	Crooked Lakes	Rev. G. Lafard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.	32	31	63	22	8	16	10	3	4
	On North side Round Lake.	"	Rev. P. McKay..	Presbyterian..	27	35	62	24	13	12	6	7	
	Near Duck Lake..	Duck Lake	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..	53	54	107	10	35	19	18	16	9
	Adjoining File Hills.	Qu'Appelle..	W. W. Gibson..	Presbyterian..	29	38	67	17	12	12	13	22	3
	Onion Lake (R.C.)	Onion Lake.	Rev. J. A. Therien.	Roman Catholic	28	27	55	26	14	9	1	3	2
	Seekaskootch ..	"	Henry Ellis.	Church of England..	20	18	38	19	9	2	4	2	2
	Makaoos.	"	Rev. H. W. Atwater.	"	23	32	55	16	17	6	8	2	6
	Gordon's..	Touchwood Hills	Rev. J. Carriere, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..	24	30	54	26	7	6	5	6	4
	Adjoining Muscowequan's.	"											
					303	358	661	211	137	121	86	75	31



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SCHOOL STATEMENT.—Continued.  
STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1919.

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.					Total.
				Boys	Girls	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Car-penter	Shoe-maker	Baker.	Black-smith.	Painter.	
ONTARIO.																			
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	Mrs. A. M. Boyce, (Acting)	Undenominational	64	85	149	117	7	23	30	39	24	26						
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev. S. R. McVitty.	Methodist	66	81	147	126	35	24	46	25	17	2						
Shingwank Home	At Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. Benj. P. Fuller	Church of England	32	27	59	50	17	10	18	7	5							
Spanish River	At Spanish	Rev. T. A. Desautels S. J.	Roman Catholic.	112	96	208	178	70	26	27	48	32	5	4	4				
Total, Ontario.				274	289	563	471	129	83	121	119	78	33	4	4				
MANITOBA.																			
Brandon.	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier...	Methodist	72	55	127	107	32	22	17	25	10	21	21					
SASKATCHEWAN.																			
Qu'Appelle	At Lebret	Rev. A. J. A. Dugas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.	98	113	211	176	70	35	46	29	14	17						
ALBERTA.																			
Red Deer	At Red Deer	Rev. J. J. Woods-worth	Methodist	37	26	63	59	23	7	22	8	1	2	37					37
St. Joseph	At Davisburg	Rev. J. A. Demers, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.	22	16	38	35		5	12	8	12	1						
Total, Alberta.				59	42	101	94	23	12	34	16	13	3	37					37
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwaw-kewlth Agency.	A. W. Corker	Church of England	36		36	31	6	10	10	4	2	4	18					18
Clayoquot	On Clayoquot Sound, West Coast of Vancouver Isld. West Coast Agency.																		
Coqualeetza.	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster Agency.	Rev. Jos. Schindler, O.S.B....	Roman Catholic.	27	20	47	33	17	5	11	4	9	1	2	1				4
Kamloops	At Kamloops in The Kamloops Agency	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist	75	53	128	108	17	30	14	33	17	17						
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay Agency.	Rev. Jas. McGuire, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	33	33	66	60	23	13	12	7	9	2	33					33
Kuper Island	On Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency	Sister Justinian..	"	35	45	80	80	33	32	11	4			35					35
		Rev. Jos. Cuerts....	"	50	45	95	78	16	20		20	20	19	7	3				19



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Lytton	2½ miles from Lytton, Lytton Agency . .	Rev. Louis Laroche	Church of England	51	40	91	78	15	24	25	10	15	2	1	2	10	1	14
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane Reserve, Wil- liams Lake Agency	• Rev. Ed. Maillard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	41	36	77	71	45	8	9	5	7	3	2	1			3
Total, British Columbia				348	272	620	539	172	142	92	87	79	48	98	7	10	1	117

Note: All boys at Industrial Schools are taught farming; and all girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties







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Quebec	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Province	Class of School.			Total Number of Schools	Denomination.					
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Un-denomina-tional	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presby-terian.	Salva-tion Army.
Nova Scotia	11			14		14				
Prince Edward Island	5			5		2				
New Brunswick	12			12		12				
Quebec	28			28	7	15	4	2		
Ontario.....	81	7	4	92	57	29	16	6	1	
Manitoba	36	8	1	45	4	8	18	15	3	
Saskatchewan	21	11	1	33	1	11	16	1	4	
Alberta	4	19	2	25		13	7	5		
Northwest Territories	3	3		6		4	2			
British Columbia.....	39	9	8	56	5	15	15	17	3	1
Yukon	5	1		6			6			
Total.....	248	58	16	322	54	123	84	49	11	1

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming; and all girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.



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SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Number on Roll.					Standard.						Industries Taught.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Baker.	Blacksmith.	Painter.	Total.
115	140	255	126	49.45	123	64	26	23	14	5						
21	22	43	15	34.88	12	13	14	4								
143	133	276	148	53.62	89	56	73	38	17	3						
611	643	1,254	722	57.57	573	275	204	134	44	24						
1,755	1,743	3,498	1,995	57.03	1,588	622	636	401	209	42	4	4				8
902	879	1,781	1,146	64.35	868	330	294	180	66	43						
663	689	1,352	916	67.76	573	263	232	136	96	52						
480	485	965	781	80.93	395	194	203	109	47	17	37					37
104	129	233	186	79.83	130	27	36	20	9	1						
1,093	1,054	2,147	1,439	67.02	969	450	319	230	127	52	98	7	1	10	1	117
79	69	148	58	39.19	96	25	11	6	10							
5,966	5,986	11,952	7,532	63.02	5,416	2,329	2,048	1,281	639	239	139	11	1	10	1	162



INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands Sold during the year ended the 31st March, 1919, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....	100.00	25 00	100.00	Some of these lands were re-sumed by the Department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Eastnor.....	".....			358.00	
Lindsay.....	".....			589 00	
St. Edmund.....	".....	167.60	40 00	206 00	
Bury (Townplot).....	".....	67.60	15 00	165.59	
Oliphant (Townplot).....	".....			40.00	
Southampton (Townplot).....	".....	0.63	10 00	21.00	
Warton (Townplot).....	".....			11.55	
Islands off Saugeen Peninsula	".....			163.55	
White Cloud Island.....	Grey.....			7.00	
Thessalon.....	Algoma.....	147.50	341 30	561 69	
Thessalon (Townplot).....	Algoma.....	1.11	60 00	11.80	
Archibald.....	".....			2,943.00	
Dennis.....	".....			364.00	
Herrick.....	".....			190.00	
Havilland.....	".....			718.00	
Kars.....	".....			6,686.00	
Apaquosh (Townplot).....	".....			120.00	
Laird.....	".....			3,826.00	
Vankoughnet.....	".....			4,468.00	
Kehoe.....	".....			14,337.00	
Fenwick.....	".....	80.00	20 00	5,313.00	
Cobden.....	".....			370.21	
Mississaga Reserve.....	".....	3.22	10 00		
Pennefather.....	".....			483.00	
Macdonald.....	".....	55.00	27 50		
Ley.....	".....			929.00	
Fisher.....	".....			80.00	
Fisher (Townplot).....	".....			199.30	
Tilley.....	".....			876.00	
Tupper.....	".....			3,024.50	
Assiginack.....	Manitoulin.....	471.00	124 50	98.00	
Bidwell.....	".....	250.00	70 00	253.00	
Campbell.....	".....	300.00	275 00	776.00	
Carnarvon.....	".....	2,617.00	821 75	2,368.00	
Howland.....	".....			550.00	
Sheguiandah.....	".....	197.00	46 22	547.00	
Sheguiandah (Townplot).....	".....	5.72	40 00	23.28	
Manitowaning (Townplot).....	".....	0.60	130 00	17.37	
Tehkummah.....	".....	2,288.00	624 50	5,752.00	
Sandfield.....	".....	1,308.00	314 04	1,820.00	
Shaftsbury (Townplot).....	".....			8.50	
Tolsmaville (Townpolt).....	".....			1,002.00	
Allan.....	".....	300.00	110 00	382.00	
Billings.....	".....			112.00	
Burpee.....	".....	200 00	150 00	2,665.00	
Barrie Island.....	".....	47.00	9 40	55.00	
Gordon.....	".....			353.00	
Gore Bay (Townplot).....	".....	12.74	201 00	7.04	
Mills.....	".....	806.00	141 60	1,056.00	
Cockburn Island.....	".....			18,498.00	
Dawson.....	".....	620.00	534 25	6,139.00	
Robinson.....	".....	100.00	50 00	9,201.00	
South Baymouth (Townplot)	".....			133.00	
Meldrum (Townplot).....	".....			78.00	
Cayuga.....	Haldimand.....			100.00	
Cayuga (Townplot).....	".....			33.36	
Dunn.....	".....			1,548.00	
Caledonia (Townplot).....	".....			51.00	
Shannonville (Townplot).....	Hastings.....			1.45	
Deseronto (Townplot).....	".....			4.40	
Tyendinaga.....	".....			380.00	
Bedford.....	Frontenac.....			208.00	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands Sold during the year ended the 31st March, 1919, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO. *Continued.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Islands, River St. Lawrence.	Prov. Ontario	0.10	50 00	19.18	1219 Islands and Islets.
Islands, Georgian Bay	"	15.64	210 00		
Wild Land Reserve.	Rainy River	1,008.39	3,117 03	9,090.09	
Long Sault Reserve.....	"	1,324.71	7,491 68	846.24	Enfranchisement.
Little Forks Reserve.	"			1,951.56	
Beauceage	Nipissing	331.00	1,158 50	17,295.50	
Commanda	"			25,272.57	
Pedley	"	2,052.00	13,324 00	6,740.01	
Tharlow	Hastings.....			130.00	
Caradoc Reserve	Middlesex	37.00	1 00		
Enniskillen	Lambton....	100.00	1,500 00		
Islands in Otonabee waters..	Peterborough	0.60	50 00		
Bronte (Townplot).....	Halton.....	0.50	50 00		
Brantford.....	Brant	3.21	161 00		
		15,018.87	31,304 27	162,727.74	

## SASKATCHEWAN.

Long Lake Reserve 80 A.....	Assiniboia			1,408.00	Rd. allowance.
Piapot Reserve.....	"			2,180.00	
Assiniboine Reserve.....	"			320.50	
Muscowpetung Reserve.....	"			1,551.60	
Kylemore (Townplot).....	Humboldt	0.37	170 00	21.02	
Lestock (Townplot).....	"	0.37	270 00	14.00	
Fishing Lake Reserve	"			630.30	
Crooked Lakes Reserve.....	Moosomin....			5,103.56	
Mistawasis Reserve.....	Prince Albert			5,028.00	
Big River Reserve.....	"			980.00	
Swan River Reserve 7A.....	Saskatoon....			320.00	
Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserve.....	West Sask	17.79	177.90	3,462.21	
Saulteaux Reserve No. 159.....	"	4.62	46.20		
Little Bone Reserve.....	Yorkton...	503.60	5,045 00	3,799.10	
Côté Reserve	"	320.41	18,773.53	490.00	
Keeseekoosé Reserve.....	"			571.00	
Key Reserve.....	"			1,857.50	
Kamsack (Townplot).....	"	0.30	350 00	3.58	
Grizzly Bear Reserve 110 & 111	West Sask			655.70	
		847.46	24,832 63	28,396.07	

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Whonock Reserve No. 1.	New Westminster	1.00	300 00		
Fountain Reserve No. 3.	Lillooet.....	13.07	724 20		
Tibbets Reserve No. 2..	Coast.....	9.15	607 50		
Charles Reserve No. 1.	"	38.66	1,933 00		
Pentledge Reserve No. 2	Comox.....	1.96	600 00		
		63.84	4,164 70		



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INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.—*Concluded.*

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Land Sold during the year ended the 31st March, 1919, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ALBERTA.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Wabamun Townplot . . . . .	North Alberta...	0.19	40 00	456.13	Ry. Rt. of Way.
Wabamun Reserve . . . . .	"			1,775.00	
Sharphead Reserve . . . . .	"	342.90	3,600 45	342.30	
Swan River Reserve 150E . . . . .	"	42.42	1,000 50		
Samson Reserve . . . . .	"			3,060.00	
Bobtail Reserve . . . . .	"			6,673.00	
Louis Bull Reserve.....	"			1,606.00	
Duffield (Townplot).....	"	0.10	75 00	234.85	
Blackfoot Reserve.....	"	6.39	255 60	9,616.61	
Michel Reserve . . . . .	"			182.00	
Sarcee Reserve.....	"			6,650.00	
Peigan Reserve.....	"			10,082.00	
		392.00	5,031 55	40,677.89	

MANITOBA.

Gamblers Reserve.....	Marquette.....			160.00	
The Pas (Townplot).....	Neepawa . . . . .	1.60	1 00	745.00	
Long Plain Reserve . . . . .	Macdonald.....	1,526.14	30,713 92	2,192.54	
Elkhorn . . . . .	Brandon.. . . .			0.11	
Roseau River Reserve.....	Provencher.....			160.00	
		1,527.74	30,714 92	3,257.65	

QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan . . . . .	Lake St. John . . . . .			3,917.14	
Dundee . . . . .	Huntingdon . . . . .			4,057.74	
Maniwaki (Townplot).....	Ottawa.....	0.50	270 00	45.68	
Timiskaming Reserve . . . . .	Timiskaming . . . . .	212.04	158 50	1,386.63	
Quarante Arpents Reserve.....	Laprairie . . . . .			19.00	
		212.54	428 50	9,426.19	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique Reserve.....	Victoria.....			399.00	
Richibucto or Big Cove.....	Kent.....	50 00	100 00		
		50.00	100 00	399.00	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Fairy Lake Reserve.....	Annapolis and Queens.....	898.00	8,080 00	357.50	
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GENERAL REMARKS.

The land sold during the year amounted to 19,010.45 acres, which realized \$104,656.57. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 245,242 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold amounted to \$2,870,102.03, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1918-1919.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded
	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Salaries	133,075 00	119,814 50	13,260 50	
Temporary clerks and messengers	2,000 00	1,699 94	300 06	
Printing and stationery	6,000 00	6,115 98		115 98
Travelling expenses, etc	8,000 00	3,465 44	4,534 56	
Contingencies	3,000 00	2,664 93	335 07	
Unexpended balance				18,284 21
	152,075 00	133,790 79	18,430 19	18,430 19

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1918-1919.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded
	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts.
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>				
Salaries	4,400 00	4,404 66		4 66
Relief	8,000 00	10,212 47		2,212 47
Medical attendance and medicines	5,000 00	6,211 31		1,211 31
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	5,300 00	1,780 66	3,519 34	
Seed grain to provide for encouragement of agriculture among Indians	1,000 00	1,110 25		410 25
Repairs to roads and dyking	600 00	279 10	320 90	
Unexpended balance				1 55
	24,300 00	24,298 45	3,840 24	3,840 24
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>				
Salaries	1,984 00	1,546 22	437 78	
Relief	10,000 00	11,350 05		1,350 05
Medical attendance and medicines	1,000 00	3,330 30	669 70	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	850 00	964 81		114 81
Repairs to roads	450 00	74 50	375 50	
Seed grain to provide an amount to encourage agriculture	1,000 00	1,016 95		16 95
Unexpended balance				1 17
	18,284 00	18,282 83	1,482 98	1,482 98
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>				
Salaries	47,840 00	42,444 58	5,395 42	
Relief	22,000 00	32,541 50		10,541 50
Seed, implements and farming.	8,450 00	13,198 87		4,748 87
Medical attendance, medicines and hospitals.	53,200 00	52,525 20	674 80	
Travelling expenses	20,000 00	24,416 11		4,416 11
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen.	19,560 00	8,414 46	11,145 54	
Surveys	5,000 00	1,698 30	3,301 70	
Unexpended balance				810 98
	176,050 00	175,239 02	20,517 46	20,517 46
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>				
Salaries	600 00	600 00		
Relief and seed grain	1,375 00	1,640 29		265 29
Medical attendance and medicines.	850 00	802 69	47 31	
Miscellaneous.	400 00	174 41	225 59	
Unexpended balance				7 61
	3,225 00	3,217 39	272 90	272 90
<b>MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, ETC.</b>				
Implements, tools, etc.	7,366 00	3,056 86	4,309 14	
Garden and field seeds.	2,957 00	14,661 38		11,704 38
Live Stock	4,835 00	2,153 80	2,681 20	
Supplies for destitute Indians	143,167 00	156,098 43		12,931 43
Medical attendance, medicines, hospitals, etc	103,767 00	93,851 35	9,915 65	
Triennial clothing	6,000 00	5,269 70	730 30	
Surveys	11,000 00	8,069 34	2,930 66	
Sioux	6,418 00	9,086 58		2,668 58
Mills	6,076 00	7,938 02		1,862 02
General expenses	244,563 00	235,773 80	8,789 20	
Unexpended balance				249 74
	536,119 00	535,899 26	29,416 15	29,416 15



10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.—*Concluded.*

1918-1919.

Vote	Grant	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$    cts	\$    cts	\$    cts	\$    cts
ONTARIO-QUEBEC				
Quebec, relief, medical attendance and medicines	17,000 00	17,073 56		73 56
Ontario, relief medical attendance and medicines	11,000 00	12,329 16		1,329 16
Repairs to roads and drainage.....	1,900 00	145 39	1,454 70	
General expenses	51,875 00	51,795 66	79 34	
Unexpended balance.....				121 32
	81,775 00	81,653 68	1,534 04	1,534 04
YUKON				
Relief, medical attendance and medicines.	11,000 00	11,017 10		17 10
Surveys	2,000 00	340 35	1,659 65	
General expenses	4,000 00	3,346 45	653 55	
Unexpended balance.....				2,296 10
	17,000 00	14,703 90	2,313 20	2,313 20
GENERAL				
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands	25,000 00	15,300 00	9,700 00	
Relief to destitute in remote districts.....	60,000 00	65,286 67		5,286 67
To prevent spread of tuberculosis.....	10,000 00	13,498 00		3,498 00
Printing and stationery	5,000 00	4,672 14	327 86	
Grant to assist Trust Fund Account 310, for suppression of liquor traffic	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Surveys, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.....	3,000 00	1,467 45	1,532 55	
To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of smallpox and other diseases.....	85,000 00	92,605 65		7,605 65
Fees for registration of births, marriages and deaths.....	1,500 00	204 00	1,296 00	
Legal expenses	5,500 00	1,965 47	3,534 53	
Unexpended balance.....				0 62
	198,000 00	197,999 38	16,390 94	16,390 94
Indian education	735,515 00	735,504 90	10 10	
ANNUITIES				
Treaty 9	205,290 00	196 00	20,819 00	
Manitoba and North West Territories		187,775 00		20,819 00
Unexpended balance				
	205,290 00	184,471 00	20,819 00	20,819 00
WAR APPROPRIATION				
Greater production...	300,000 00	251,700 43	48,299 57	
Unexpended balance.				48,299 57
	300,000 00	251,700 43	48,299 57	48,299 57



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RECAPITULATION.  
APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.  
1918-1919.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Civil Government.....	152,075 00	133,790 79	18,430 19
Annuities.....	205,290 00	184,471 00	20,819 00
Prince Edward Island.....	3,225 00	3,217 39	7 61
Nova Scotia.....	24,300 00	24,298 45	1 55
New Brunswick.....	18,284 00	18,282 83	1 17
Ontario and Quebec.....	81,775 00	81,653 68	121 32
Manitoba and North West Territories.....	536,149 00	535,899 26	249 74
British Columbia.....	176,050 00	175,239 02	810 98
Yukon.....	17,000 00	14,703 90	2,296 10
General.....	198,000 00	197,999 38	0 62
Indian education.....	735,515 00	735,504 90	10 10
War Appropriation (Greater Production).....	300,000 00	251,700 43	48,299 57
Total.....	2,295,588 00	2,222,970 24	72,617 76

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended  
March 31, 1919.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1918.....		8,665,137 35
Collection on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees.....		1,122,254 09
Interest for year ending March 31, 1918.....		444,155 30
Legislative grants to supplement the funds.....		3,000 00
Outstanding cheques, 1916-17.....		168 60
Credit transfers during the year.....		85 55
Debit transfers during the year.....	7,473 65	
Expenditure during the year.....	988,540 57	
Balance, March 31, 1919.....	9,238,786 67	
	10,234,800 89	10,234,800 89











